

THE LITERARY WORLD.

A Journal of American and Foreign Literature, Science, and Art.

No. 155.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 19, 1850.

\$3 Per Annum.

EVERT A. & GEORGE L. DUYCKINCK, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS. OFFICE OF PUBLICATION 157 BROADWAY.

Contents.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

THE KNIGHT OF ST. GEORGE, from the German of Uhland.
A FRENCH CRITIC'S OPINIONS ON AMERICAN LITERATURE AND AUTHORS. Decline of Literature—Causes—Cooper—Irvine—Longfellow—Emerson—Sam Slick, &c.
PLAYING CARDS, by E. G. Langdon.
REVIEWS.—SOUTHEY'S LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE.—Southey's Father—His Mother—Miss Tyler—William Tyler—Writing a Play—Southey's First Books.
DANA'S GEOLOGY OF THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION. Second Paper. Society Islands—Aorai—The Samouans—The Feegees—Geological Theory.
SAKE'S POEMS.
WARAGA; OR, THE CHARMS OF THE NILE.
Dark Scenes of History—The Peer's Daughters—Christian Examiner—Stillman's Journal—Iconographic Encyclopedia—Voices from the Press, &c.
THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF EUROPE, by John R. Bartlett. 4th Paper. Germany, Denmark, Sweden, &c.
MAGAZINIANA.—The Bubble Girl, a Historiette.
MUSIC.—Anna Bolena—The Philharmonic Concert.
THE DRAMA.—Niblo's, Miss Cushman, &c.
WHAT IS TALKED ABOUT.—Gas from Water—Ethnological Society—Goupil, Vihert & Co.—Dr. Raphael—Religious Book Publishing Societies—South Sea Romance.
PUBLISHER'S CIRCULAR.—Literary Intelligence.

Original Papers.

THE KNIGHT OF SAINT GEORGE.

A BALLAD.

[From the German of Uhland.]

I.

BEFORE Saint Stephen of Gormaz,
Loud the brazen trumpets ring;
'Tis where Ferdinand of Castile
Holds his camp, the valiant King!
Almanzor, the Moorish monarch,
From Cordova hastening down,
With a mighty host is marching,
To besiege the loyal town;
Armed already, firmly mounted,
Waits the proud Castilian band,
While through all the ranks, impatient,
Rides the gallant Ferdinand.
"PASCAL VIVAS! PASCAL VIVAS!
Pride of all the knightly race,
Wherefore, on the eve of battle,
Art thou wanting at thy place?
Thou, who once to arm wast foremost;
Foremost in the deadly fray,
Hear'st thou not the warlike trumpet,
And the battle cry to-day?
While the Christian ranks are fighting,
Shall they vainly seek thine aid;
Shall thy well-won trophies wither,
And thy laurels droop and fade?"
PASCAL VIVAS cannot hear him,
In the distant forest glade,
Where St. George's holy chapel
Stands beneath the ancient shade,
At the gate his steed is waiting,
There his spear and shield recline,
While the knight, in silence kneeling,
Prays before the sacred shrine.
Buried in a deep devotion,
Thinks not of the distant war,
As its rising din is echoing
Through the forest depths afar;
Marks not now his steed's loud neighing,
As the tumult strikes his ears;
But Saint George, his Patron, watches,
And the distant battle hears.
From the clouds the Saint descending,
Dons the armor of the knight,
Mounts the gallant steed, impatient,
Hastens onward to the fight;

VOL. VI. NO. 3.

Flashing through the fray, triumphant
As the lightning from the sky,
See, he grasps Almanzor's banner,
And the Moorish squadrons fly!
PASCAL VIVAS' prayers are ended,
Now he seeks the cloister gate,
Where, as when at first he left them,
Steed, and spear, and armor wait.
Thoughtful towards the camp he hastens,
And he marvels much to see,
That they come with shouts to greet him,
And the songs of victory:
"PASCAL VIVAS! PASCAL VIVAS!
Hail to Castile's noblest son,
Welcome to the valiant victor
Who Almanzor's banner won!"
PASCAL VIVAS vainly wonders,
Fain would still the festive cries,
Humbly bows his head in silence,
Points in silence to the skies!

II.

In her bower, the Donna Julia
Lingers at the close of day;
Fatiman, Almanzor's kinsman,
Comes and bears her thence away!
With his precious booty, swiftly,
Through the forest takes his flight,
Ten bold Moorish riders with him
Follow, armed for deadly fight.
On the second morning, early,
Now they gain the distant glade,
Where Saint George's holy chapel
Stands beneath the ancient shade.
In the distance, through the forest,
Well the sacred shrine is known,
By the Saint's proud form and lofty,
Sculptured in the solid stone,
As of old he fought the Dragon,
Closing in the fatal shock,
While the princess waits in terror,
Chained upon the cruel rock.
Weeping, and her fair hands wringing,
Donna Julia, at the sight,
Cries Saint George, thou heavenly warrior,
"Save me from the Dragon's might!"
See, from out the Chapel springing,
On his steed he comes, the brave,
In the breeze his locks so golden,
And his crimson mantle wave;
Fatal is his spear's encounter,
Fatiman, the Robber, dies,—
As of old the slaughtered Dragon,
Bleeding on the earth he lies;
And his ten bold Moorish riders,
With a sudden, fearful cry,
Casting shields and lances from them,
Through the fatal forest fly.
On her knees, the Donna Julia
Scarce her weeping eyes can raise;
"Ah, Saint George! thou valiant Saviour,
Thine for ever be the praise!"
But a second glance she ventures,
And though fearful still and faint,
Strangest sight of all discovers,
PASCAL VIVAS is the Saint!

W. A. B.

Hydrogen to Chlorine.

Oh! tell me when thou wilt be mine,
My beautiful, my green!
Oh! say our atoms shall combine,
My love—my own Chlorine!

How slowly will the moments pass,
The sand of Time will run
As Mariatic Acid Gas,
Till thou and I make one!

Punch's Lays of the Laboratory.

A FRENCH CRITIC'S OPINIONS ON AMERICAN LITERATURE AND AUTHORS.

A LATE number of the Parisian *Revue des Deux Mondes* has an elaborate article on the rather afflictive text of American Literature, a subject, the discussion of which has occupied periodicals the last half century, till the critics have fairly outweighed the authors upon whom they have commented. The result has been, undoubtedly, to demonstrate the inutility of criticism as a productive power. Humiliating as must be the admission to reviewers, it is nevertheless to be confessed, that great writers do not come into the world by being called for in leading articles; else America would have had ere this a plenteous stock of Homers, Shakespeares, and other starry performers. The Edinburgh Review itself never made an author, though the author being once given, that journal with others may assist in his development, and in a thousand ways aid his popular appreciation. Positive tastes may be encouraged by reviewers, who thus render one of the highest services to the state in the national education; but tastes are not original powers, and readers are not authors. The latter come when there is material for them, when they are wanted, when Heaven sends them:—conditions upon which it is easy to speculate, but hard to determine anything.

The French reviewer before us, M. Emile Montégut, enters upon the consideration of the literature of two hemispheres with a very doleful sentence. "Fruitful," says he, "as is our age in sad spectacles, there is no one of them which excites a more melancholy sentiment than the dying out of intellectual life which manifests itself more and more through the entire world." This is a severe blow—a damper—a crusher to the age of Progress in which we have been told so often that we live. And how is it to be accounted for? This double paralysis? this growing European and American imbecility? M. Montégut throws out, among others, a solution which might be accepted for its simplicity. It cuts the Gordian knot by one blow. European civilization is too old, and Cis-Atlantic civilization too young to produce anything. A consideration not very complimentary to either at present, but with a grain of comfort on our side, for we see nothing for Europe in it but despair, while America has hope. Youth may grow to manhood.

There is more to be said, however. We are promised some light on this subject from the works of M. Henri Longfellow, a list of whose books is placed at the head of the article. But before coming to this solution a little logical rubbish has to be cleared away. You will say, for instance (we give the substance of M. Montégut), that the age of individualities is passed—that the masses rule. True, but the masses have ruled before, and genius has flourished. A Robert Burns would find something to sing about without troubling himself with the masses. Revolutions may overthrow towns and knock down houses, but nature laughs at them. You must look elsewhere. Well, authors are not paid; they profess to rule and enjoy a great deal of glory, but they get nothing substantial. They produce nothing for they are starved. That again is an old story.

Camoens and Tasso, Rousseau and Milton, got along without pay. But the age is prosaic; modern life is vulgar. The most untenable of all! The world is alive in every fibre, an entirely Shakspearean world, infinite in plot and situation. No poetry! Look at the newspapers, at Hungary, and at Lady Franklin, worth a dozen of Penelope. All ages are mingled in this, and thrown to the surface. Modern times, then, are not prosaic.

What then is the secret of this intellectual sterility? "In our opinion," says the reviewer profoundly at length, "there are but two causes, the influence of the Revolutionary spirit, and the absence of a common faith." The first of these looks like returning upon the theory of the masses, which has just been exploded, but upon this point we are told that the idea must be separated from the fact. Barriades and gun-shots have nothing to do with it, but the *revolutionary spirit* has—the satanic spirit of revolt, of destruction. The arts grow by love and reverence, revolution delights in ruin. Besides, the revolutionary right of insurrection is a modern idea, and there is something in that, on the principle of new effects from new causes. The moral atmosphere is desiccated by the revolutionary spirit. All our (i. e. French) literature is full of vertigo, disorganization, and anarchy; the best poets are those who are most mad and most drunk. There is no unity, no concentration, for there is no religion. Everything is wanting in depth and profundity. Instinct fails us entirely, nothing springs spontaneously, everything is seized upon by artifice. Literature has absolutely nothing human in it; it looks as if it were composed for the far-off oddities of another planet. The heart of the writer does not respond to the heart of the reader.

Undoubtedly in this, M. Montégut, you have hit upon a sound philosophy, and worthily have you vindicated certain essential elements of life. The revolutionary spirit is a spirit of negatives; it destroys, but does not build. Forget not this, however, in the grand course of human affairs. The plough is as necessary to the soil as the seed; in due time there will be both seed and sunshine. The storms of winter invigorate the soil for the crop of autumn; but man must wait. Europe is not dead yet!

Now for America. What is the difficulty here? for in the admission of the difficulty we are at present merely reproducing, in briefest possible phrase, the reviewer's long article. There are two young nations in the world, and they are both but prolongations of old Europe—Russia and America. They are made up of the old stock. "Peter the Great," said Rousseau, "was a monkey of genius; instead of looking for a civilization peculiar to the Russian people, and inventing a system in consonance with the national character, he undertook to compose a society of elements taken from the whole of Europe,—English, French, and Dutch." In America this is still more visible. You will find there France, England, Poland, Spain, Ireland (why does the reviewer omit Germany?), representatives of all the nations of the world, sects of every shade, Puritans, Quakers, Unitarians, Trinitarians, Roman Catholics, Church of England men, Mormons, Swedenborgians, preachers without number, meetings and societies for everything—for universal peace, temperance, giving away Bibles, free trade, abolition, and relief of the poor. There are democrats, feudal planters, slaves and savages, half barbarians called *squatters*, associations on the plan of St. Simon, Fourier, and Robert Owen. The United States is an immense *meeting* of all the people on earth.

This prolongation of Europe is felt still more forcibly when we study the literature of America. There are few who reproduce with talent the scenes, manners, habits, tendencies, traditions, and history of the United States. Each one paints the manners of the people whom he prefers, imitates the literature which he admires. The literature of the United States is not more fecund than that of Europe, and being for the most part an imitation of foreign literatures, it of course follows that it has still less life and originality.

The two earliest writers of the United States were politicians, Franklin and Jefferson. We would beg some keen wit to inform us where in Franklin Europe ends and America begins? for we confess we have never been able to discover. The intellectual culture of Franklin is European throughout. It belongs to the eighteenth century. He is a practical disciple of Locke; his democracy is drawn from Locke, his famous plan of conduct is inspired by Locke, his natural religion is Locke's, his Poor Richard Almanac is Locke's philosophy put in practice. The charming pages of Jefferson on France and Europe, in his memoirs, indicate his studies.

To pass to authors who are simply authors. The greatest names we meet are those of Fenimore Cooper and Washington Irving. Europe is always in their minds. Look at Cooper. He struggles to paint for us the aborigines, savages, planters, pioneers, and he does this with facility and success; but you are not to suppose that he seeks new colors, stakes any originality, or plunges up his American nature for its essential elements. Not at all. He has before his eyes a model—Walter Scott, and he imitates him constantly. He describes his American landscapes by the aid of the preceding descriptions of Walter Scott; his characters enter on the stage with the air of the heroes of Walter Scott; his conversations are conducted absolutely as Sir Walter Scott conducts his; yet we are willing to confess that notwithstanding this constant preoccupation by Sir Walter Scott, the imitation is latent, and concealed rather than evident. It is probable that Fenimore Cooper never would have dreamed of painting savages, pioneers, and the nomadic life of the Americans, had not his powers and ambition been awakened by the wild world of Walter Scott and the success which his gypsies, mendicants, chiefs, outlaws, and bandits, obtained. But what a distance from the barbarous world of Walter Scott to the barbarous world of Cooper! The warrior barbarians, the Robin Hoods and Rob Roys, in conflict with civilization and the laws, are the heroes of Scott; but the barbarian working out civilization, contending with nature, among the wrecks of savage life, grubbing and planting, advancing with an unheard of rapidity and unsurpassable persistence to the conquest of the world; this is the type which really belongs to Cooper. He was the first to show to Europe the strong and youthful races who were to renew civilization by force of activity and labor. In spite of his defects we hold Fenimore Cooper to be the most eminent novelist the United States have as yet produced.

Cooper, if he imitates, imitates simply the manner of the celebrated Scottish novelist; for he knows the histories of solitudes and forests, and describes American manners. As for Washington Irving, he paints every country except his own. He writes descriptions of England, descriptions of Spain; tells old Moorish or Granadian stories, or imitates the style of the papers in the Spectator. In a

word, his productions are very bookish and puerile throughout. Washington Irving has always reminded us of the false *romanesque* literature of the eighteenth century, Gonzalvo of Cordova, and the countless Arabian, Turkish, Tartar, and Indian romances which teemed at that epoch. Spanish and Moorish traditions, under his agreeable and facile pen, take completely the tounure of the pictures of the reign of Louis XV., which represent the charming French ladies in very suspicious oriental costumes.

A few years since we read the tales of Edgar A. Poe, highly bookish productions, too bookish for our taste. They had absolutely nothing national. They are occupied with things and beings the most fantastical, with analogies, matter running into pure spirit, with magnetism, Swedenborgianism, occult influences on human life; but one could swear that he had taken his laws of analogy from Fourier, his philosophy from Mesmer and Swedenborg, and that he owes to Balzac the method of his inductions and hypotheses.

The North American Review is without doubt the most celebrated Review in the United States. We find in it the small change of the current talent of Europe, a tracing sufficiently well done of the English reviews; but little originality. As for the immense journals without scope or plan, a dry catalogue of facts and anecdote, they are unreadable.

The philosophic writings of a certain Brown (qq. who is Brown?) have made a sensation in America. These books, which border on materialism, are only the last echo of the degenerate Scottish school, if it were possible that the Scottish school could degenerate. He might be called an American Lamorignière. Philosophy naturally calls up theology. We have read a book of brilliant religious discourses by Theodore Parker, printed at Boston. We found in it no trace of Protestantism. This work, under a religious appearance, is a far off echo of European philosophical doctrines. You would say that it was Le Vicairé Savoyard, anon Herder, anon Condorcet, anon Benjamin Constant.

Emerson has sought to react against this literature of imitation and European copying. He has endeavored to lead his countrymen to the contemplation of the nature before their eyes, the description of their customs, modes of life, and to substitute for the Paris and London always present to the writers of his country, Massachusetts and Virginia. He has tried to turn them from this literature of tourists, dilettanti, and rovers. The soul is not a traveller, he tells them often; why seek so far, at Naples, Rome, London, Paris, for what is before you? Look in upon yourselves; the life that is in you, feeble though it be as a spark, is worth more than the splendid dust of extinguished nations. Unhappily the man himself, the most original and profound of all, has fallen foul of the old difficulty. He has read Carlyle, he has read Novalis, he has read Coleridge, he has read Wordsworth, and he does not forget them sufficiently at times. It must be said, however, that his ideas, his style, his groups, his landscapes, have more in them of nature and of American life than all that we are acquainted with and have enumerated.

The man who has exhibited after Emerson and Fenimore Cooper the most of originality and of the initiative in literature is Haliburton, an inhabitant of Nova Scotia. There absolutely nothing savors of Europe: all is American. Doubtless there is more than one Sam Slick in Europe and amidst the European industry; there are also in Europe sects, covet-

ous and avaricious priests, hypocrites: but nothing of all this resembles the personages and scenes described by Haliburton. Samuel Slick is the point of junction of two worlds. He reunites in himself the savage and the civilized; he is not a savage, he has not the simplicity, the poetry of that state, but he has its finesse, its trick: he is not a civilized being, for he has not the elegance of one, but he wears the garb of civilization; he has her scruples of legality and honesty apparent in his expedients, her logical prudential method in the midst of his endless peregrinations; in fine, nomadic as a savage, he is nowhere a stranger. It would be a curious bringing together of ideas to show those who exalt human nature and those who slander it, how the same elements, as they are restrained and directed, can work in a double way for good or evil; how the civilization of the United States aggrandizes by the very elements in the midst of which Europe suffocates and agonizes, the acquisition of gain, the desire of enjoyment, industrial activity. One would only have to compare the spiritual, brilliant, tricky Samuel Slick with the hideous Robert Macaire, two contemporary types, one belonging to a young civilization, the other to an old and blasé population. Haliburton is the most original writer of America, with the least bookish pretension. Bookish pretensions have always spoilt spontaneity of wit and reality of observation.

Mr. Henry Longfellow, on the contrary, makes great pretensions, and is, in fact, after Washington Irving, the most bookish writer in America. You remark here and there in his writings, pretty details, too often injured by melancholy puerilities. That in which he is most deficient is concentration, energy. To give an idea of his poetry we would choose the strongest piece which we have been able to find in his collections—*The Psalm of Life*, *What the Heart of the Young Man said to the Psalmist*.

It is very evident that these verses, full of good intentions, courageous, stoical even, have been written after a lecture of Emerson's, of the philosophy of which, weakened and enervated, they are the resumé; but this is not the habitual tone of the poetry of Mr. Longfellow. It has a sweetness which never exhausts itself, a melancholy of great pertinacity. The same tender and wavering images, the same expressions return continually; there are ever moon-rays, stars, the sound of church bells and lamenting voices. There is in all his verses a certain poetic quietism which cradles us and charms at one moment, but which soon appears factitious. The thought loses itself in the music, and the music ends in losing itself in a certain monotonous murmur. On rising from the perusal of these books, you wake as it were from a long dream on the banks of a river; you have seen waves transparent and limpid passing before your eyes, but you feel they are worth nothing in comparison with real life, in its activity, and infinite and changing details.

Mr. Longfellow, of Swedish origin, has in particular this defect, which I have charged upon American literature in general. His poetry suggests the literature of an emigrant. He is full of admiration of the Swedish poet, Isaiah Tegner, and appears to imitate him frequently. He has translated the poetry of all nations; half of his poetry is translation. Mr. Longfellow appears to attach himself but little to the country about him. He lives in a Protestant land, and translates the sonnets, the triplets of Catholic poets, of Lope de Vega, Francisco de Aldana, Dante; he lives among

merchants and democrats, and translates the chivalresque poems of Uhland and Schiller. His books are all literary fantasies. He amuses himself with the reproduction of the manners of different poets. He imitates Novalis in certain pieces of his collection entitled *Voices of the Night*, sometimes Goethe, sometimes Uhland; he has even endeavored to reproduce the simplicity of the ancient German ballad. Mr. Longfellow has, we assert it, a cultivated, a too-cultivated intellect. He has a habit of quotation, an immoderate luxury of knowledge, a fatiguing display of reading, seldom in place. Thus in the novel *Kavanagh* we cannot understand the fitness of the lecture which the schoolmaster delivers to his wife, and the propriety of instructing her in the singular and complex problems of a certain Indian poem. We could say the same of *Hyperion*. The first idea of the book seems to have been borrowed from the *Sternbald* of Tieck; Mr. Longfellow appears to have sought to create an analogous romance. The hero accomplishes his artistical tour through the Europe of the nineteenth century as *Sternbald* of the sixteenth. *Hyperion* is an æsthetic romance; people don't act or live in the book; they travel, they chat, they discuss the whole world, Goethe, Jean Paul, Carlyle, Paul de Kock, Hoffmann, M. Edgar Quinet, George Sand, Victor Hugo, and many others. Mr. Longfellow has further written a drama entitled the *Spanish Student*, where he has essayed to reproduce the Shakspearean form, but without success. This drama is the weakest of his productions.

We much prefer the verses of Mr. Longfellow to his prose. *Evangeline*, of which M. Philarté Charles has given a complete analysis in this review, contains pretty passages, but they do not rise sufficiently above the melancholy monotony of the poem. *Evangeline* is, nevertheless, the best work of Mr. Longfellow. The descriptions and the landscapes are there more accurate; as to the verses they roll heavily, "like the sad and stormy billows of the Atlantic," and thanks to the line he has adopted, they return a sound heavy and grave as a sigh. The end of *Evangeline*, however, is charming. It is in this poem that Mr. Longfellow has brought to elevate the delicate qualities of his mind, freshness, grace, the sentiment of solitude and the domestic hearth. The strong doctrine of duty is weakened under the natural sentiment of piety, and melts into tears.

Mr. Longfellow then imitates, and the American poets imitate with him; the reproach does not fall on him alone, it covers all American Literature. In thinking Americans imitate, like children; in action they are men.

Such are the facts, as M. Montégut chooses to state them, of American letters. How do his European "causes of sterility" hold out here? There is no "revolutionary spirit," he admits; at least, that it is not dominant. Is there a religious unity? Protestantism is in effect dominant, but it has little to do with the national intelligence. It is banished to the Church and the domestic hearth; it stops at the threshold of the thinker and the poet. In England Protestantism has left brilliant and durable literary memorials. It has inspired Milton, and created John Bunyan, Daniel De Foe, Samuel Johnson, and even David Hume and Swift; it has been represented by Cromwell, and practised by Newton. In the United States there has been nothing like this, nor is it at all probable that this influence will be reproduced. It must be a keen glance to recognise the traces of Protestantism

in America. It has left in Channing and Emerson its moral impress; but Protestant doctrines with them take a laic philosophic form, often with little enough of orthodoxy. The sentiment of liberty and of the dignity of human nature partakes with them more of stoicism than of Christianity. Protestantism, a spirit without a body, loses its influence. It has no unity, for it depends upon the individual will and conscience, which lead to the most monstrous results, in the extravagances of Millerites and Mormonites. As for the revolutionary spirit, though it does not exist to the same degree as in Europe, yet it exists. And there is the great industrial rivalry, a feverish activity, in which the pursuit of riches, comfort, luxury, enchains us; a struggle, too, which has its poetical side, but of which it will be time enough to chant the victory when the battle is ended.

So M. Montégut ends with an indefinite hopeful vision of the future.

This is probably a fair representation of European opinion, on certain points, at this time, of American manners and literature. It appears in a leading review on the Continent, and has the force of some thought and painstaking on the subject. Its suggestions are profitable, though the inferences are not to be pushed so far as they occasionally appear to be. In the present international intercourse of the world, the civilization of no country is perfectly original and homogeneous. Small states, with a strong pressure from without of barbarism or other influences, have been most favorable to peculiar development. There is an American vitality which the writer does not fully understand, and there is a great deal more of it than he imagines. His hits at the religious philosophic essayists we leave to be digested by them. We cannot admit the absurd and reckless charge of the puerility of Washington Irving; and granting the fact that that writer and Longfellow employ their talents upon European topics and literature, the reviewer should remember that the Old World has precisely that charm of novelty to us which *he* looks for in the New. The foreign culture sits well upon both those authors, and we would not wish them otherwise than they are; for they bring grace and refinement, and the culture of the imagination, where they are most wanted.

Reviewers should trust something to Nature, and be more ready to account for than refuse what she produces. The Imagination will find its level; when American society and history are ripe it will stay at home; in the meantime it will go abroad.

The comparison, by the way, of Irving to Florian, is peculiarly unfortunate, as the reviewer's remarks on the Spanish tales show his ignorance of both literatures. Irving never uses his foreign traditions as a cloak for American manners, as M. Montégut says, if he says anything. The particular merit of Irving's *Spanish Legends* is, that they embody so much of the spirit of the originals. The reference to Walter Scott and Cooper is a forced point to maintain a theory, and sufficiently refuted by the reviewer himself, in the concluding portion of his own remarks on that subject. Cooper's reputation, a fact familiar to all but French reviewers, who know him only through Frenchified translations, depends altogether upon his purely American characters. In the soup-kettle of French translation it is possible that Cooper and Scott may taste very much alike. The respect with which the reviewer approaches Samuel Slick, Esq., is sufficiently

amusing. We would recommend to his reading an English author who has used the pencil for the pen. Hogarth's instructive plate on Character and Caricature might be of passing service to M. Montégut. Altogether, however, the latter is lively and suggestive.

In the accomplished writer of the following paper, Mr. E. G. LANGDON, we have the pleasure of introducing to the readers of the Literary World an old contributor. Mr. L. is the author of the series of papers on the Literary History of the Arabian Nights, which appeared in our columns in July, 1848, and the writer of the Review of Francis & Co.'s and Harper's editions of the "Nights' Entertainments" in the Columbian Magazine of Feb., 1849.

Playing Cards.

THE narrative and literary facts illustrating the history of playing cards are more extensive in their variety and abundance than casual thinkers might probably imagine. The general impression with modern writers is, that they are of Eastern origin; it is certain that they were known there at a very early period. This opinion is further strengthened by the name which cards originally bore in Italy—*naibe*, and that by which they are still known in Spain and Portugal—*naipes*, which word in the Eastern dialect signifies *divination* or *prognostication*.

It is from the connexion of this word with the professional arts of the *gitanos*, or gipsies, that some have supposed we must attribute to them, if not the invention, the earliest use of cards; and continuing this speculative opinion, probably on more certain grounds than can now be determined, it has been asserted that the Saracens learned the use of cards from the wandering *gitanos*, and in their subsequent invasion spread the knowledge of them in the western world.

The great probability of their Eastern origin is singularly inferred from the fact, that although the romances of the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries record the manners and amusements of those periods with special minuteness, we find no mention of cards; which remarkable omission, and the striking analogies which appear to exist between the game of chess and cards in their simplest form, afford very reasonable grounds for supposing them both the progeny of an Eastern parentage.

In the early cards, the sets of which were composed of but thirty-six pieces, we have the king, knight, and knave, and the numerical cards, or common soldiers; while in the game of chess, universally conceded to be of oriental derivation, we have the king, vizier, and horseman, and the pawns (peons), or common soldiers. In the cards these figures are doubled, the only variation being *four* instead of *two* each.

In support of this opinion of an Eastern origin, it has been adduced that the route which this invention appears to have taken in its establishment amongst the national amusements of Europe, is a sufficient corroboration, as cards were found in the eastern and southern sections of that continent before they were known in the western and northern countries. It is allowed that the historical traces of the use of cards have hitherto been considered as going far to substantiate this belief, their appearance having been designated as first in the Italian States, and subsequently in Germany, France, and Spain. The Italian cards, as used in 1299, are known to have been embellished with paintings, and it may not be unreasonable

to suppose that they were known as an amusement in that country yet earlier.

A very singular passage, introduced by Austis in his *Hist. Order of Garter*, 1277, appears to have been strangely overlooked. In his quotation from a wardrobe *computus* of the sixth year of King Edward I. (1278), mention is made of a game entitled, "*The Four Kings, VIII. Vd.*;" and hence that writer conjectures that playing cards were then used in England, "a supposition which might seem the less unreasonable, since we have no account of any game played in Europe in which *four kings* were used, except in cards." To this supposition is further added, "Edward I resided five years in Syria."

This remarkable quotation not only accords with the opinion that cards were known in Italy antecedent to the year 1299, but the Syrian residence of the English monarch brings a preponderating influence to the belief of their Eastern origin.

The statement must not, however, be omitted, that with the exception of this passage in the wardrobe account of King Edward, we have very few allusions to this diversion in England until after the year 1500. Chaucer, who died in 1400, in speaking of other amusements makes no mention of cards. In 1464 they must have been well known, as in the parliament rolls of that year they are named among other articles the importation of which was prohibited. In the reign of Henry VII. their use was probably general; for amongst the private expenses of that monarch, money for losses at cards appears to have been several times issued.

The perplexities which attend the investigation of early customs and amusements, borrowed from distant regions, are greatly enhanced by the various changes and transitions which they have experienced in their progress through other countries, which has most frequently obscured, if not entirely destroyed, all traces of their origin. This opinion is sanctioned by the observations of Mr. Douce in his *Dissertation on the Ancient English Morris Dance*, which he particularly exemplifies by a reference to cards and chess, the origin of which he conjectures to have been either in India or China, and that for their introduction to Europe they were indebted to the Arabians.

The embellishments of the early cards in Europe, like the illuminated missals, called forth all the art and ingenuity of the limner and decorator; the character cards, which, as already stated, at that period comprised only the king, knight, and knave, shone resplendently in purple and crimson, and were not unfrequently painted on a golden ground. The prices were, of necessity, commensurate with the labor bestowed on their emblazonment, and would consequently exclude their use except by the nobility and wealthy personages of the land. When, however, the Germans, to whom the whole world of literature, art, and science, is so lastingly indebted, applied the art of block-printing to cards, between 1350 and 1360, the rapidity with which sets could then be furnished would materially deteriorate the prices hitherto demanded, and thus place within the means of the middle and less wealthy classes that amusement from which they had as yet been almost wholly excluded.

The subsequent use of metal plates, with perforations for the outlines, would afford a still quicker method of supply, for by employing a separate plate for each color, the delay occasioned by the decorator for the completion of his portion of the labor, would be ren-

dered unnecessary, excepting in the instance of any elaborate embellishment. The invention of these stencil-plates is generally ascribed to the Italians, from whom they were adopted by the German card-makers.

Many changes in the figures and names of these cards have been made by the inventive Germans; one instance may be noticed in particular—the game *lanzknechtspiel*, of which they must be considered the inventors, for the French game *lansequenet* is evidently borrowed from this source. The great popularity of this game may be traced in the fact that it continued to be played in France till the time of Molière and Regnard, a period exceeding three hundred years, and probably even longer.

An early mention of cards in France is found in the *Annales de Provence*, about the year 1361, when it appears that the *knave* (valet) was then designated by the name of *Tuchim*, the appellative bestowed on a band of robbers then ravaging the Comtat Venaissin; but from a more recent discovery in a MS. romance belonging to M. Lancelot, it is shown that cards were known in France at least twenty years earlier than that date, or in about 1340.

The principal inference advanced for the claim of France to the invention of cards is the appearance of the *fleur-de-lis* being found in every court-card. The argument for this opinion fails immediately on the recognition of the same figure among the ornaments of the Romans at a remote period; they are also found on the sceptres and crowns of the western emperors in the middle ages, and on those of the kings of England before the Norman conquest. Not only do these facts operate against the maintenance of the French origin, but it may be further stated that the earliest cards of that nation, specimens of which are yet extant, are wholly wanting in this peculiar feature.

The cards supposed to have been invented in 1399 by Jacques Gringonneur, for the imbecile Charles VI.,—which were of an enormous size compared with those quiet-looking strips of China, the small circular forms used by the Persians (called *Gengifeh*), or even those of modern days,—are conjectured by Mr. Chatto* as not older than 1425, a difference in point of time nearly approaching to a century. The Gringonneur cards are sufficiently imposing for regal use, being three times the size now seen, and were beautifully painted and gilt like an illuminated missal.

Some very curious specimens of cards are to be found among the historical curiosities in the British Museum, which it is believed were executed about the year 1440, and a singularly interesting series of four, now in the same collection, and probably of the date of 1480, were accidentally discovered by Mr. Chatto in the covers of an old book, purchased about 1842, which in point of drawing and quaint curiosity are as valuable as any in that gentleman's very interesting volume.

The appearance of cards in Spain has been dated as far back as 1332, but from the want of evidence for the support of this statement it is probable that a period of a half century later would be nearer the time of their actual introduction; for the earliest authentic indication we possess of card-playing in Spain is its prohibition by King John I. of Castile, in 1387, at which period we may consequently suppose the amusement to have been general in that country.

* Facts, Speculations, &c., of Playing Cards, London, 1848.

The fact that all games of chance may be considered a species of warfare particularly applies to chess and cards, and greatly influences the supposition that the one is but an extended modification of the other. Some writers have imagined that cards were originally intended as emblematical of the four classes of society,—the nobility, the clergy, the merchants, and the husbandmen; of which the insignia were the *spade*, as the representative of the military lance or pike; the *hearts* for the clergy, as *gens de cœur*, or choirmen; the *diamond* as belonging to the merchants and traders; and the *trefoil*, trefoil-leaf, which, corrupted into clubs (the Spanish *basto*) may belong exclusively to the husbandmen and peasants.

Subsequent improvements in the French cards gallantly changed the knight, or second picture, for a queen; that of spades, which in the early days of card-playing was named *Palas*, was intended to commemorate Joan of Arc, the maid of Orleans, and the enigmatical representative of wisdom. The other queens were *Argine*, *Esther*, and *Judith*, typical of birth, piety, and fortitude; but in some of the suits *Rachel* was substituted for the name of *Esther*.

The warrior-kings were represented as *David*, king of Spades (*pique*); *Alexander*, of clubs (*trèfle*); *Charlemagne*, king of hearts (*cœurs*); and *Cæsar*, that of diamonds (*carreaux*). The curious reader will find these four names among those of "The Nine Worthies" so frequently introduced in the ancient pageants, and quoted by Shakspeare (L. L. Lost, A. 5, sc. 2), and other writers; their transition to the cards of this early period may possibly be traced to this source.

Of the knaves, who were originally introduced as the valets or servants of the knights (the term *knave* being formerly synonymous with that of *servant*, and in an ancient copy of the Scriptures so employed in reference to Paul and Timothy), that of spades was called *Ogier*; of hearts, *La Hire*; of diamonds, *Hector*; and that of clubs, *Lancelot*. *Ogier* and *La Hire* are said to have been the names of two famous knights of that period of French history, when the amusement of cards was comparatively in its infancy.

The Spanish and Italian suits, like those of Germany, consisted of 48 cards only, the tens and aces being respectively withdrawn. Many of the early sets were composed of a still smaller number; *Mauve*, the second game mentioned in the epigram by Sir John Harrington (*Nugæ Antiquæ*), was played with a "piquet-pack of thirty-six cards," and some other suits threw out all from the ace to the sixes inclusive, making the entire number but twenty-eight.

Not only names, as in the French suits, but various figures and emblems have at different times appeared on the cards, many of which are now forgotten; the most ancient are those representing the orders of society, which ultimately prevailed, subject only to such transition as rendered them appropriate for the nation or people by whom they were adopted.

The figured, or court-cards, it appears from Strutt, were formerly called *coat-cards*, "which name I conceive," says that writer, "implied coated figures, that is men and women, who wore coats, in contradistinction to the other devices of flowers and animals, not of the human species."

The grotesque representations on modern court-cards, the derivation of which has been a fertile subject for inquiry, may possibly, as has been imagined, find their origin in the figures of the Chinese suits; but a reference to

the rude efforts in wood-engraving, as practised in the 13th and 14th centuries, will be more likely to supply the source of the resemblances now employed, and of which they are doubtless the remains.

The numerous references to cards by the writers and dramatists from the time of Shakspeare, evidence the general practice of this amusement; even the pulpit has occasionally exhibited instances of the prevalence of cards, as in the case of Bishop Latimer, who would sometimes avail himself of their technical terms, which, with the license of the age, he called "*dealing out Christianity*."*

The anachronism of Shakspeare, by the introduction of cards in his play of King John, may find some excuse in the reign of that monarch being so nearly preceding that of Edward I.; but their mention as a diversion in his plays of Titus Andronicus and Antony and Cleopatra is amusing enough.

In the reign of James I., it was a very common practice for the spectators in the theatre to amuse themselves with "a quiet rubber," while waiting for the performance.

Any examination of the merits of the different games would be foreign to our purpose; neither is it admissible to argue for the propriety or impropriety of such pastime, bookmen and bibliophiles generally confining their opinions to the literary particulars of such histories. Perhaps the neatest inference of the definite value of cards as an amusement, may be found in the reply of "an ancient veteran," equally ready with a pun or a phoneticism, who, on being requested to "take a hand by way of pastime," inquired whether the inviter had not intentionally "changed a letter in the first syllable, by substituting a *p* (*pastime*) for a *w* (*wastime*)."

SAHAL-BEN-HAROUN.

Reviews.

SOUTHEY'S LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE.

The Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey. Edited by his Son, the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Southey. Part I. Harper & Brothers.

THE Life of Robert Southey, the memorial to future ages of a vast career of literary genius and industry, like that other twin memorable narrative of Walter Scott, commences with an autobiography, and the two are probably as simple, healthy, straightforward accounts of the youth of great authors as have ever been given to the world. Each is interesting as any pages which its writer ever produced. In both we see the formative influences which made the man. There is scarcely an element of Southey's matured character which is not promised in this story of his first fourteen years, and we have even many of those traits of manners, those literary peculiarities, upon which he lingered the longest at the close of life. The author of the "Doctor," no less than of the oriental epics, the lover of books, the omnivorous, quaint student, were foreshadowed in the boy. It is curious to read his life backwards, and come upon these early traits even in such trifling matters as the typographical devices which he loved to play the boy with again, when he mystified the critics as Daniel Dove, in his genial Shandean, Rabelaisian, common, or rather uncommon, place-book. His first ciphering-book was the father of the regular

* Fuller informs us that when about a century after a country clergyman imitated these familiar allusions, the taste of the congregation had so changed that he was interrupted by peals of laughter!

irregularities of the verse of Thalaba. Speaking of it in this autobiography, he says:—"Now, though I wrote what is called a stiff cramp hand, there was a neatness and regularity about my books which were peculiar to them. I had as quick a sense of symmetry as of metre. My lines were always drawn according to some standard of proportion, so that the page had the appearance of order, at first sight. I found the advantage of this when I came to be concerned with proof sheets. The method which I used in my ciphering-book led me to teach the printers how to print verses of irregular length upon a regular principle; and Ballantyne told me I was the only person he ever met with who knew how a page would look before it was set up. I may add that it was I who set the fashion for black letter in title-pages and half titles, and that this arose from my admiration of German text at school." Again, he came honestly in childhood by his taste for simple ballads and quaint nursery stories, to the stores of which he subsequently himself contributed, in the gift of a whole set by his sixth year, of the Goody Two Shoes, Tom Hickathrift Series, which came to him directly from a Francis Newberry, of St. Paul's Churchyard, son of the original one, and a friend of the young Southey's Aunt Tyler. "As soon as I could read, which was very early, Mr. Newberry presented me with a whole set of these books, more than twenty in number; I dare say they were in Miss Tyler's possession at her death, and in perfect preservation, for she taught me (and I thank her for it) never to spoil nor injure anything. This was a rich present, and may have been more instrumental than I am aware of in giving me that love of books, and that decided determination to literature, as the one thing desirable, which manifested itself from my childhood, and which no circumstances in after life ever slackened or abated." In this way the child was "father of the man."

As we shall have occasion to pursue the narrative of Southey's life continuously with the successive publication of the six volumes, the first of which only is thus far published, we shall begin at the beginning, with the date of his birth, though the autobiography begins much earlier, with several generations of ancestors. Robert Southey was born at Bristol, August 12th, 1774, of a family which represents the great middle class, out of the metropolis of that period. Of his father, the son preserves an anecdote which puts the linen-draper in a poetical light.

SOUTHEY'S FATHER.

"Robert, my father, was passionately fond of the country and of country sports. The fields should have been his station instead of the shop. He was placed with a kinsman in London, who, I believe, was a grocer somewhere in the city—one of the eleven tribes that went out from Wellington. I have heard him say, that as he was one day standing at this person's door, a porter went by carrying a hare, and this brought his favorite sport so forcibly to mind that he could not help crying at the sight. This anecdote in Wordsworth's hands would be worth as much as the Reverie of Poor Susan. Before my father had been twelve months in London, his master died; upon which he was removed to Bristol, and placed with William Britton, a linen-draper in Wine Street. The business at that time was a profitable one, and Britton's the best shop of its kind in the town, which is as much as saying that there was not a better in the West of England. This must have been about the end of George the Second's reign."

But we are apt to hear a great deal more of

the mothers of men of genius, and Southey's feeling tribute in this respect may compare with any on record in literary history.

HIS MOTHER.

"There are two portraits of my mother, both taken by Robert Hancock in 1798. My brother Tom has the one; the other hangs opposite me, where I am now seated in my usual position at my desk. Neither of these would convey to a stranger a just idea of her countenance. That in my possession is very much the best; it represents her as she then was, with features careworn and fallen away, and with an air of melancholy which was not natural to her; for never was any human being blessed with a sweeter temper or a happier disposition. She had an excellent understanding, and a readiness of apprehension which I have rarely known surpassed. In quickness of capacity, in the kindness of her nature, and in that kind of moral magnetism which wins the affections of all within its sphere, I never knew her equal. To strangers she must probably have appeared much disfigured by the small-pox. I, of course, could not be sensible of this. Her complexion was very good, and nothing could be more expressive than her fine, clear hazel eyes."

"My mother was one of those few persons (for a few such there are) who think too humbly of themselves. Her only fault (I verily believe she had no other) was that of yielding submissively to this imperious sister [Miss Tyler, of whom more presently], to the sacrifice of her own inclination and judgment, and sense of what was right. She had grown up in awe and admiration of her, as one who moved in a superior rank, and who, with the advantage of a fine form and beautiful person, possessed that, also, of a superior and cultivated understanding; withal, she loved her with a true sisterly affection which nothing could diminish, clearly as she saw her faults, and severely as at last she suffered by them. But never did I know one person so entirely subjected by another, and never have I regretted anything more deeply than that subjection, which most certainly, in its consequences, shortened her life.

"If my mother had not been disfigured by the small-pox, the two sisters would have strikingly resembled each other except in complexion, my mother being remarkably fair. The expression, however, of the two countenances was as opposite as the features were alike, and the difference in disposition was not less marked. Take her for all in all, I do not believe that any human being ever brought into the world, and carried through it, a larger portion of original goodness than my dear mother. Every one who knew her loved her, for she seemed made to be happy herself, and to make every one happy within her little sphere. Her understanding was as good as her heart; it is from her I have inherited that alertness of mind and quickness of apprehension, without which it would have been impossible for me to have undertaken half of what I have performed. God never blessed a human creature with a more cheerful disposition, a more generous spirit, a sweeter temper, or a tenderer heart. I remember that when first I understood what death was, and began to think of it, the most fearful thought it induced was that of losing my mother; it seemed to me more than I could bear, and I used to hope that I might die before her. Nature is merciful to us. We learn gradually that we are to die; a knowledge which, if it came suddenly upon us in riper age, would be more than the mind could endure. We are gradually prepared for our departure by seeing the objects of our earliest and deepest affections go before us; and even if no keener afflictions are dispensed to wean us from this world, and remove our tenderest thoughts and dearest hopes to another, mere age brings with it a weariness of life, and death becomes to the old as natural and desirable as sleep to a tired child."

How much is conveyed in the touching reflection with which this last passage closes! It

is the very tenderness of grief, the soothing relief and consolation of a sorrow bound up with his very life, and nobly to be perpetuated with it to its extreme verge. Such relief we find everywhere in Shakspeare, where a "feeble grief" is supported by some grand, simple, universal moral reflection. Hamlet, Macbeth, Lear, so soothe themselves.

The Miss Tyler alluded to, the poet's aunt, was a character, in the thorough English sense of the word. Dickens has unwittingly reproduced her almost literally in Betsey Trotwood, for the latter lived in David Copperfield before this autobiography was published; otherwise it would be difficult to believe there was not some collusion. And Southey's own circumstances, his school experiences, bear no little similarity to those of the young Copperfield. The verisimilitude of the great contemporary novelist of real life, and the actual transcript of the most reliable of autobiographers, differ very little; proving thereby the eye for humor and observation in the latter, the fidelity of the former. Verily, this incidental unintentional criticism upon Charles Dickens, by Robert Southey, is worth reams of the ordinary article. But Miss Tyler is waiting. There is an exact description of her house and rooms, with all but the Copperfield "donkeys" before the window, which we pass over to come to the lady herself.

MISS TYLER.

"The discomfort which Miss Tyler's passion for cleanliness produced to herself, as well as to her little household, was truly curious: to herself, indeed, it was a perpetual torment; to the two servants, a perpetual vexation; and so it would have been to me if Nature had not blessed me with an innate hilarity of spirit which nothing but real affliction can overcome. That the better rooms might be kept clean, she took possession of the kitchen, sending the servants to one which was under ground; and in this little, dark, confined place, with a rough stone floor, and a sky-light (for it must not be supposed that it was a best kitchen, which was always, as it was intended to be, a comfortable sitting-room; this was more like a scullery), we always took our meals, and generally lived. The best room was never opened but for company, except now and then on a fine day to be aired and dusted, if dust could be detected there. In the other parlor I was allowed sometimes to read, and she wrote her letters, for she had many correspondents; and we sat there sometimes in summer, when a fire was not needed, for fire produced ashes, and ashes occasioned dust, and dust, visible or invisible, was the plague of her life. I have seen her order the tea-kettle to be emptied and refilled because some one had passed across the hearth while it was on the fire preparing for her breakfast. She had indulged these humors till she had formed for herself notions of uncleanness almost as irrational and inconvenient as those of the Hindoos. She had a cup once buried for six weeks, to purify it from the lips of one whom she accounted unclean; all who were not her favorites were included in that class. A chair in which an unclean person had sat was put out in the garden to be aired; and I never saw her more annoyed than on one occasion, when a man, who called upon business, seated himself in her own chair: how the cushion was ever again to be rendered fit for her use, she knew not! On such occasions, her fine features assumed a character either fierce or tragic; her expressions were vehement even to irreverence; and her gesticulations those of the deepest and wildest distress—hands and eyes uplifted, as if she was in hopeless misery, or in a paroxysm of mental anguish.

"As there are none who like to be upon ill terms with themselves, most people find out some device whereby they may be reconciled to their own faults; and in this propensity it is that much

of the irreligion in the world, and much of its false philosophy, have originated. My aunt used frequently to say that all good-natured people were fools. Hers was a violent temper rather than an ill one; there was a great deal of kindness in it, though it was under no restraint. She was at once tyrannical and indulgent to her servants, and they usually remained a long while in her service, partly, I believe, from fear, and partly from liking: from liking, because she sent them often to the play (which is probably, to persons in that condition, as it is to children, the most delightful of all amusements), and because she conversed with them much more than is usual for any one in her rank of life. Her habits were so peculiar, that the servants became, in a certain degree, her confidants; she therefore was afraid to change them; and they even, when they wished to leave her, were afraid to express the wish, knowing that she would regard it as a grievous offence, and dreading the storm of anger that it would bring down. Two servants in my remembrance left her for the sake of marrying; and although they had both lived with her many years, she never forgave either, nor ever spoke of them without some expression of bitterness. I believe no daughter was ever more afraid of disclosing a clandestine marriage to a severe parent than both these women were of making their intentions known to their mistress, such was the ascendancy that she possessed over them. She had reconciled herself to the indulgence of her ungoverned anger by supposing that a bad temper was naturally connected with a good understanding and a commanding mind."

Now we may go a step further with Copperfield. Mr. Dick, Miss Trotwood's half lunatic oracle, is a character which tests ordinary probabilities, yet here Truth is once more as strange as fiction. In that Tyler family was a representative of Mr. Dick:—

WILLIAM TYLER.

"William Tyler, the second brother, was a remarkable person. Owing to some defect in his faculties, so anomalous in its kind that I never heard of a similar case, he could never be taught to read: the letters he could tell separately, but was utterly incapable of combining them, and taking in their meaning by the eye. He could write, and copy in a fair hand anything that was set before him, whether in writing or in print; but it was done letter by letter, without understanding a single word. As to self-government, he was entirely incompetent, so much so that I think he could hardly be considered responsible as a moral being for his actions; yet he had an excellent memory, an observing eye, and a sort of half-saved shrewdness, which would have qualified him, had he been born two centuries earlier, to have worn motley, and figured with a cap and bells and a bawle in some baron's hall. Never did I meet with any man so stored with old saws and anecdotes gathered up in the narrow sphere wherein he moved. I still remember many of them, though he has been dead more than thirty years. The motto to Kehama,* as the Greek reference, when the abbreviations are rightly understood, may show, is one of my uncle William's sayings. When it was found impossible to make anything of him by education, he was left to himself, and passed more time in the kitchen than in the parlor, because he stood in fear of his step-father. There he learned to chew tobacco and to drink.

"Strange creature as he was, I think of him very often, often speak of him, quote some of his odd, apt sayings, and have that sort of feeling for his memory that he is one of the persons whom I should wish to meet in the world to come."

There are other traits given when he subsequently came to live, after Mr. Dick's fashion,

* I have heard my father say that this proverb was rendered into Greek by Mr. Coleridge.—Ed.

with Miss Tyler. An anecdote of this personage is irresistibly ludicrous:—

A TOBACCO STORY.

"The man of whom he learned the use, or, rather, the abuse of tobacco, was a sottish servant, as ignorant as a savage of everything which he ought to have known—that is to say, of everything which ought to have been taught him. My mother, when a very little girl, reproved him once for swearing. 'For shame, Thomas,' she said; 'you should not say such naughty words! for shame! say your prayers, Thomas!' 'No, missey!' said the poor wretch, 'I sha'n't; I sha'n't say my prayers. I never said my prayers in all my life, missey; and I sha'n't begin now.' My uncle William (the Squire he was called in the family) provoked him dangerously once. He was dozing beside the fire with his hat on, which, as is still the custom among the peasantry (here in Cumberland, at least), he always wore in the house. You, perhaps, are not enough acquainted with the mode of chewing tobacco to know that in vulgar life a quid commonly goes through two editions; and that, after it has been done with, it is taken out of the mouth, and reserved for a second regale. My uncle William, who had learned the whole process from Thomas, and always faithfully observed it, used to call it, in its intermediate state, an old soldier. A sailor deposits, or, if there be such a word (and if there is not, there ought to be), re-poses it in his tobacco-box. I have heard my brother Tom say that this practice occasioned a great dislike in the navy to the one and two pound notes; for when the men were paid in paper, the tobacco-box served them for purse or pocket-book in lack of anything better, and notes were often rendered illegible by the deep stain of a wet quid. Thomas's place for an old soldier between two campaigns, while he was napping and enjoying the narcotic effects of the first mastication, was the brim of his hat, from whence the Squire on this occasion stole the veteran quid, and substituted in its place a dead mouse just taken from the trap. Presently the sleeper, half wakening without unclosing his eyes, and half stupefied, put up his hand, and taking the mouse with a finger and thumb, in which the discriminating sense of touch had been blunted by coarse work and unclean habits, opened his mouth to receive it, and, with a slow, sleepy tongue, endeavored to accommodate it to its usual station between the double teeth and the cheek. Happening to put it in headforemost, the hind legs and the tail hung out, and a minute or more was spent in vain endeavors to lick these appendages in, before he perceived, in the substance, consistence, and taste, something altogether unlike tobacco. Roused at the same time by a laugh which could no longer be suppressed, and discovering the trick which had been played, he started up in a furious rage, and, seizing the poker, would have demolished the Squire for this practical jest, if he had not provided a retreat by having the doors open, and taking shelter where Thomas could not, or dared not follow him."

With Miss Tyler, at Bath, Southey passed the most of his earliest childhood, where he grew up a delicate, retired, fastidious, reading boy, attending night after night the theatre (he saw more plays before he was seven years old than he did after he was twenty), and filling himself with all sorts of literary susceptibilities. It may be mentioned that the young Southey, under the Tyler administration, was not breeched till his sixth year. His seventh found him at a boarding-school at Corston, the incidents and characters of which are detailed with a curious observation, and are, some of them, worthy of Mr. Squeers and Yorkshire. We next find him developing his imagination in one of the best spots for such exercise, an old mansion at Bedminster. This house, built by his grandfather, is finely described, very inhabitable to the reader. Again he is at Bristol.

His literary studies begin to appear. He read Beaumont and Fletcher through before he was eight years old. Titus Andronicus was then his favorite play of Shakspeare. He thought it a very easy thing to write a play himself about this time, and told Miss Palmer the actress, with sufficient naiveté on this subject—"you know you have only to think what you would say in the place of the characters, and make them say it!" He tried Scipio as a subject, and with less success set a school-fellow to work. It is the history of many more public efforts of the kind:—

WRITING A PLAY.

"While this dramatic passion continued, I wished my friends to partake it, and, soon after I went to Williams's school, persuaded one of my school-fellows to write a tragedy. Ballard was his name, the son of a surgeon at Portbury, a good-natured fellow, with a round face which I have not seen for seven or eight-and-thirty years, and yet fancy that I could recognise it now, and should be right glad to see it. He liked the suggestion, and agreed to it very readily, but he could not tell what to write about. I gave him a story. But then another difficulty was discovered; he could not devise names for the personages of the drama. I gave him a most heroic assortment of *propria quæ maribus et fœminis*. He had now got his *Dramatis Personæ*, but he could not tell what to make them say, and then I gave up the business."

Of course, the first books of the "most book-full of Laureates" are duly chronicled. The catalogue is of interest:—

SOUTHEY'S FIRST BOOKS.

"During the years that I resided in Wine street, I was upon a short allowance of books. My father read nothing except Felix Farley's Bristol Journal. A small glass cupboard over the desk in the back parlor held his wine-glasses and all his library. It consisted of the Spectator, three or four volumes of the Oxford Magazine, one of the Freeholder's, and one of the Town and Country; these he had taken in during the Wilkes and Liberty epidemic. My brother Tom and I spoiled them by coloring, that is, bedaubing the prints; but I owe to them some knowledge of the political wit, warfare, and scandal of those days; and from one of them, that excellent poem, the Old Bachelor, was cut out, which I reprinted in the Annual Anthology. The other books were Pomfret's Poems, The Death of Abel, Aaron Hill's translation of Merope, with The Jealous Wife, and Edgar and Emmeline, in one volume; Julius Cæsar, the Toy Shop, All for Love, and a Pamphlet upon the Quack Doctors of George II.'s days, in another; the Vestal Virgins, the Duke of Lerma, and the Indian Queen, in a third. To these my mother had added the Guardian, and the happy copy of Mrs. Rowe's Letters which introduced me to Torquato Tasso."

"The holidays made amends for this penury, and Bull's Circulating Library was then to me what the Bodleian would be now. Hoole, in his notes, frequently referred to the Orlando Furioso. I saw some volumes thus lettered on Bull's counter, and my heart leaped for joy. They proved to be the original; but the shopman, Mr. Cruett (a most obliging man he was), immediately put the translation into my hand, and I do not think any accession of fortune could now give me so much delight as I then derived from that vile version of Hoole's. There, in the notes, I first saw the name of Spenser, and some stanzas of the Faëry Queen. Accordingly, when I returned the last volume, I asked if that work was in the library. My friend Cruett replied that they had it, but it was written in old English, and I should not be able to understand it. This did not appear to me so much a necessary consequence as he supposed, and I therefore requested he would let me look at it. It was the quarto edition of '17, in three volumes, with large prints folded in the middle, equally worthless (like all the prints of that age) in design and ex-

ecution. There was nothing in the language to impede, for the ear set me right where the uncouth spelling (orthography it cannot be called) might have puzzled the eye; and the few words which are really obsolete were sufficiently explained by the context. No young lady of the present generation falls to a new novel of Sir Walter Scott's with keener relish than I did that morning to the Faëry Queen. If I had then been asked wherefore it gave me so much more pleasure than ever Ariosto had done, I could not have answered the question. I now know that it was very much owing to the magic of its verse; the contrast between the flat couplets of a rhymester like Hoole, and the fullest and finest of all stanzas, written by one who was perfect master of his art. But this was not all. Ariosto too often plays with his subject; Spenser is always in earnest. The delicious landscapes which he luxuriates in describing brought everything before my eyes. I could fancy such scenes as his lakes and forests, gardens and fountains presented; and I felt, though I did not understand, the truth and purity of his feelings, and that love of the beautiful and the good which pervades his poetry."

We have now got Southey to his Ariosto and Spenser, a pleasant spot to leave him at. With this foundation of the future man thus far laid in childhood, we close the narrative for the present, promising from time to time, as material appears, its continuation and development. We shall again recur to this first volume.

DANA'S GEOLOGY OF THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

United States' Exploring Expedition, during the years 1838-42, under command of Chas. Wilkes, U. S. N. Geology. By James D. Dana, A.M., Geologist of the Expedition, &c., &c. Putnam.

SECOND PAPER.

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

In continuing our sketch of this interesting volume we come next to the group which all the accounts, from the early narratives of Cook and Kotzebue, down to the more apocryphal pages of Omoo the wanderer, have familiarized to our fancies as the paradise of the Pacific. These are the Tahiti or Society group. They consist of ten islands, ranging in a line, N. 62° W. for 250 miles. The area of the whole is about 600 square miles, of which Tahiti alone comprises one half. The scenery of these islands is said to be the most striking on the face of the globe. The mountains are more abrupt, crowded, and strange-shaped, and the valleys deeper, narrower, and more precipitous than exist elsewhere, and their lying in a region of perpetual summer renders them no less beautiful than sublime. They are of basaltic rock, and take their fantastic forms from some primeval subsidence which has exposed them to the action of water.

As Mr. Dana observes, the scenery of these islands is too remarkable to be passed over, even in a work where the main object is a scientific one. His descriptions have the merit of authenticity from this very circumstance, and as the fancy is never tired of the marvellous, we shall run no risk of exhausting the reader's patience in copying a page or two, which will not bear condensing.

Much of the mountain region of Tahiti consists of lofty peaks and ridges of basalt, so precipitous as to be absolutely inaccessible. Near the centre are two lofty summits, Aorai and Orohena, many thousand feet in height, and only two miles apart at their bases. The former of them was ascended by Mr. Dana, and though his description is not given, he

says, "as a mere landscape sketch," we think it will be conceded to be a tolerably vivid picture.

AORAI.

"We commenced the ascent by the ridge on the north side of the Matavai valley, and by the skillfulness of our guide were generally able to keep the elevated parts of the ridge, without descending into the deep valleys which bordered our path. An occasional descent, and a climb on the opposite side of the valley, were undertaken; and although the sides were nearly perpendicular, it was accomplished without much difficulty by clinging from tree to tree, with the assistance of ropes at times, where the mural front was otherwise impassable. By noon of the second day we had reached an elevation of five thousand feet, and stood on an area twelve feet square, the summit of an isolated crest in the ridge on which we were travelling. To the east we looked down two thousand feet into the Matavai valley; to the west, a thousand feet into the branch of the Paparia valley, the slopes either way being from seventy to eighty degrees, or within twenty feet of the perpendicular. On the side of our ascent, and beyond, on the opposite side, our peak was united to the adjoining summit by a thin ridge reached by a steep descent of three hundred feet. This ridge was described by our natives as no wider than a man's arm, and a fog coming on, they refused to attempt it that day. The next morning being clear, we pursued our course. For a hundred rods the ridge on which we walked was two to four feet wide, and from it we looked down on either side a thousand feet or more of almost perpendicular descent. Beyond this the ridge continued narrow, though less dangerous, until we approached the high peak of Aorai. This peak had appeared to be conical, and equally accessible on different sides, but it proved to have but one place of approach, and that along a wall with precipices of two to three thousand feet, and seldom exceeding two feet in width at top. In one place we sat on it as on the back of a horse, for it was no wider, and pushed ourselves along till we reached a spot where its width was doubled to two feet, and numerous bushes again affording us some security, we dared to walk erect. We at last stood perched on the summit edge, not six feet broad. The ridge continued beyond for a short distance with the same sharp knife-edge character, and was then broken off by the Punaavia valley. Our height afforded us a near view of Orohena: it was separated from us only by the valley of Matavai, from whose profound depths it rose with nearly erect sides. The peak has a saddle shape, and the northern of the two points is called Pitohiti. These summits, and the ridge which stretches from them towards Matavai, intercept the view to the southward. In other directions, the rapid succession of gorge and ridge that characterizes Tahitian scenery, was open before us. At the western foot of Aorai appeared the Crown. Beyond it extended the Punaavia valley, the only level spot in sight; and far away in the same direction, steep ridges, rising one above the other with jagged outline, stood against the western horizon. To the north, deep valleys gorge the country, with narrow precipitous ridges between, and these melt away into ridgy hills and valleys, and finally into the palm-covered plains bordering the sea.

"On our descent we followed the western side of the Papaua valley, along a narrow ridge such as we have described, but two or three feet wide at top, and inclosed by precipices of not less than a thousand feet. Proceeding thus for two hours, holding to the bushes, which served as a kind of balustrade, though occasionally startled by a slip of the foot one side or the other, our path suddenly narrowed to a mere edge of naked rock, and, moreover, the ridge was inclined a little to the east, like a tottering wall. Taking the upper side of the sloping wall, and trusting our feet to the bushes while clinging to the rocks above, carefully dividing our weight, lest we should precipitate the rocks and ourselves to the depths below, we continued on till we came to an abrupt break in the

ridge of twenty feet, half of which was perpendicular. By means of ropes doubled around the rocks above, we in turn let ourselves down, and soon reached again a width of three feet, where we could walk in safety. Two hours more at last brought us to slopes and ridges where we could breathe freely."

Orohena, from the steepness and sharpness of its ridges, is inaccessible. The basaltic rock which forms these singular summits is decomposed on its surface, forming a thin soil which is always covered with tropical vegetation, so that however steep their acclivities may be, they are everywhere robed in the rich green of those climates.

Mr. Dana's theory of the formation of Tahiti is that the centre of the island may have once been an immense crater or pit, on the margin of which these peaks remain wrought into their peculiar forms by subsidence and degradation.

The other islands of this group, viz. Eimeo, Huahine, Raiatea, Tahaa, Borabora, and Maurua, are of similar geological character with Tahiti. At the centre the ridges are highest, and the deep valleys radiate from them to the coast. In some of them the basalt is imperfectly columnar.

THE SAMOANS.

The Samoan or Navigators' Isles are eight:—Savaii, Apolima, Manono, Upolu, Tutuila, Ofu, Olosenga, and Manua. Three are among the largest in Polynesia. The group stretches in a west north-west direction, and comprises eight hundred square miles of land. They are evidently of volcanic origin, being composed of basalt and lavas of different ages; the earlier deposits being worn away into lofty peaks and deep valleys, the latter exhibiting the smoother elevations of domes and extinct craters.

Two or three craters on the island of Upolu were visited by Mr. Dana. After travelling several miles inland, through a very dense forest, he reached the base of the mountain with his guides, and ascended to its summit:—

"On reaching the top, a deep circular cavity opened before us. We stood on a narrow ridge about twelve feet wide, the thin rim of the crater. The view of the crater was much obscured by the tall forest-trees that cover its interior. Here and there the eye penetrated far down among the foliage, but wandered through the labyrinth of leaves and branches without reaching the bottom. Walking around the ridge or rim of the crater, we found it rarely wider than above stated, and in some parts it was but six feet in width. Its height is very uniform. At one place, on the north-west side, there was a break of thirty feet, but otherwise it appeared as entire and as even in outline as if the fires of the crater had but just died away. The whole breadth of the mountain bowl was estimated at three fourths of a mile. We could not use a pocket-sextant on account of the trees. The depth by the barometer was three hundred and seventy feet."

Another of these craters contained in the middle a small lake. The forest around was "enhanced in beauty by the tree fern with its broad star of finely-worked fronds, and the graceful plumes of a large mountain-palm. The poets of the island have appreciated the beauty of the place, and allude to the perpetual verdure which adorns the borders of the lake in the following lines:—

"'Lanu-to'o e le toi'a e lau mea.'

"Lanu-to'o (the name of the crater) untouched by withered leaf."

In relation to the era of the formation of the lines of craters in these islands, Mr. Dana

does not assume to have arrived at very satisfactory conclusions. He thinks they became extinct subsequently to the growth of coral on their shores, though before the reefs were much extended, while from the character of the basalt the earliest eruptions must belong to a much more remote period. We refer to the times of great activity, for on the western coast there are recent lavas, and the natives have traditions of fires. They seem to have been formed by a double line of craters trending like the other Pacific groups; but unlike the Hawaiian, the fires burnt longest in the west.

Manono, one of the smallest of the group, and nothing but a continued grove, four miles in circumference, is densely populated, and has the most political importance of any, though Savaii contains five hundred and fifty square miles.

THE FEEGEES.

The mention of this group recalls the sad fate of Lieutenant Underwood and his companions of the expedition, who fell into the hands of the savages. "My investigations," says Mr. Dana, "were limited to the island of Ovalau, and the two large islands Viti Lebu and Vanna Lebu ('Great Feegee' and 'Great Land'); and in these islands they were restricted to a very small portion of the surface. The treachery of the savages compelled us to confine ourselves in all instances to the coast; and even there we should have been clubbed, and soon served up for a feast, were it not for the salutary influence of our ships, and in part, also, to the protection of our private weapons. Some afflicting events, of which a recital may be found in the history of the voyage, gave us most painful evidence of the necessity of caution among these savages."

The surface of the land in the Feegees is about seven thousand square miles; Viti Lebu is 94 miles long and 55 broad, and Vanna Lebu, 105 by 25 miles average breadth. Westward of these islands is an immense archipelago of reefs and islets, and eastward is another group still more numerous, of all shapes and varieties, from high mountain cones to low coral flats, just above the water's surface. "Rough ridges with bluff escarpments, running up into needle peaks, characterize some portions of the group; while others are comparatively flat, and expose along the shores a cliff of basaltic columns." In the seas among these islands the navigation is rendered extremely dangerous by hidden reefs, which can only be avoided by a good look-out and clear weather; while the danger of being, to use Mr. Dana's words, "served up for a feast" should the vessel get ashore, is another not less imperative stimulant to vigilance; so that with all this prodigality of natural beauty we may continue to prefer the gentler hills of Staten, the meadows of Communipaw, and even the more cultivated shores of Manhattan, where we only cheat, and do not eat one another.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

Following the geological descriptions of the Pacific Islands, comes an elaborate review of the whole subject, which does not admit of useful condensation, but which is one of the most important features of the work, as well as an exceedingly interesting specimen of the comprehensive views of modern science and the logic of its deductions. It commences with a general view of volcanic action in the Pacific; then treats of the mineral constitution of the basaltic islands; the origin of their valleys (attributed to the gradual action of rains and dews forming rills down their

slopes); an estimate of the changes of level in the various groups; the general arrangement of land in the Pacific; and lastly, a theory of the origin of the general features of the Pacific, with the bearing of the facts upon the physiognomic peculiarities of the globe.

In endeavoring to give the outline of this theory, which may be new to some of our readers, we shall use the language of the author's "recapitulation," with just sufficient alteration to bring it from a tabular form into sentences, and here and there interposing a word of explanation.

FIRST, then, this theory supposes a *gradual solidification of the surface of the earth after the fluid material had lost its fluidity.*

(a) This change was inconceivably slow, and hence the rock formed had a coarsely crystalline texture. The subsequent progress of solidification beneath the crust was still more gradual, and therefore produced at all periods of the globe a coarsely crystalline texture. All this was the result of an immeasurably prolonged operation.

(b) Hence, probably, there was a general uniformity in the crystalline structure, sufficient to give the crust apparently two directions of easiest fracture, whose mean courses are northwest-by-west and northeast-by-south (thus accounting for the general trend in those directions of the groups of islands and coast lines of continents throughout the globe); yet that this varied much, being probably dependent to a great degree on the early direction of isothermal and isodynamic lines.

(c) In the progress of this cooling, commencing with its first beginning, the surface necessarily presented large circular or elliptical areas that continued open as centres of fluidity and eruptive action (analogous to those on the surface of the moon). Subsequently there was a gradual reduction in size of these centres of igneous action, and their frequent extinction.

(d) There was a boiling movement or circulation (up at centre and down around the sides) in the vast circular areas of igneous action, owing to escaping vapors, and dependent mainly on the temperature being greatest below the centre, and least at the surface and laterally. As this circulation, or cyclosis movement, occurs in material whose mineral ingredients or products differ in the temperature of solidification or formation, it determines to some extent the distribution of these mineral constituents, and of the rocks which are formed. In later periods this cause would produce a feldspathic centre to volcanic mountains having basaltic sides.

(e) As refrigeration went on, the centres of eruption became mostly extinct over large areas, and remained still active over other areas of as great or greater extent; for cooling, wherever commenced, would extend somewhat radiately from the centre where begun (yet with some relation to the structural lines), and so gradually enlarge the solidifying area and enroach upon the more igneous portions.

SECONDLY. *Contraction, as a consequence of solidification, was attended by a diminution of the earth's oblateness.*

(a) The rate of contraction in different parts would be unequal, according to the progress of refrigeration; and after the formation of a crust, would be greater beneath the crust than in the crust itself.

(b) Contraction beneath the crust would cause a subsidence of the surface.

(c) This subsidence would be greatest where the crust was thinnest or most yielding, and least in those parts which were thickest from

having been first stiffened by cooling: the large areas that continued to abound in igneous action would therefore become in process of time more depressed than those areas that were early free (or mostly so) from such action.

(d) The subsidence would be progressive; or, if the arched crust resisted subsidence, there would be a cessation, until the tension was such as to cause fractures, and then there would be a more or less abrupt subsiding.

(e) Frequent changes and oscillations would occur in the water level, either gradual or abrupt, arising from the unequal progress of subsidence in different parts, and also in early periods from extensive igneous action.

THIRDLY. *There were fissures and displacements of the crust, owing to the contraction below it drawing it down into a smaller and smaller arc; also from a change in the earth's oblateness.*

(a) These figures would be influenced in direction by the structure of the earth's crust, because of the existence of such a structure, and also because the tension causing fractures would be exerted with some reference to the structural lines, the tension and the structure being both simultaneous consequences of cooling.

(b) The direction of the fissures would be modified by the relative positions of the large areas of unequal contraction, and whatever the actual course, would be frequently attended by transverse fractures.

(c) As the force of tension acts tangentially in a great degree (like the pressure of stone against stone in an arch, and that of the whole arch against the supporting or confining abutments), the effects will appear either over the subsiding area or on its borders; and they will be confined to the latter position whenever the surface is strong enough to resist fracture.

(d) The borders of large subsiding areas would sooner or later experience deep fissurings and extensive upliftings, through the tension or horizontal force of the subsiding crust; these upliftings would be frequently in parallel series of successive formation, or constituting a series of immense parallel folds; that side of the fold would be in general steepest which is most remote from the subsiding area.

(e) Fissures would be formed having the character of a series of linear rents either in interrupted lines or parallel ranges, instead of being single unbroken lines of great length; and this would be owing to the brittle nature and structure of the earth's crust. These ranges would be sometimes curved, either from having a general conformity to the outlines of contracting areas, or because proceeding from an inequality of force along parallel lines of tension over a subsiding area.

FOURTHLY. *There would be escapes of heat and melted matter from below through the opened fissures.*

(a) The igneous ejection of dikes was an effect and not a cause of displacements.

(b) Some points in the wider fissures would continue open as vents of eruption. The outlines of large contracting areas being liable, from the cause just stated, to deep fissurings, these would therefore be likely to abound in volcanic vents.

(c) Heat from many fissures would give origin to hot springs.

(d) The distribution of the heat attending submarine action would cause metamorphic changes.

FIFTHLY. *Earthquakes, or a vibration of the earth's crust, would be consequent on a rupture,*

internal or external, and would cause vibrations of the sea, besides other effects.

SIXTHLY. *These changes would make epochs in geological history.*

SEVENTHLY. *The courses of mountains and coast lines, and the general form of continents, were determined to a great extent by the general direction of the earth's cleavage structure, and the position of the large areas of the greatest contraction.*

Thus the existence of continental areas determined the existence of the mountains they contain; and also the mountains in their turn determined to some extent the position and nature of subsequent deposits formed around them, effecting this either directly, or by influencing the courses of ocean currents during partial or entire submergencies, or by determining the outlines of ancient seas of different epochs. According to this view, the general forms of continents, and those of the intermediate oceanic depressions, however modified afterwards, were to a great extent fixed in the earliest periods by the condition and nature of the earth's crust. They have had their laws of growth, involving consequent features as much as organic structures.

We shall resume and conclude this review in our next paper.

SAXE'S POEMS.

Poems. By John G. Saxe. Boston: Ticknor, Reed, & Fields.

THE POEMS in this volume are written on the principle that it is better to be merry than wise; though to do the author justice, he sandwiches his merriment between a couple of elaborated satires, one at the beginning and the other at the end of the book, in which the mirth is intended only to set off the wisdom, and one or two little touches of tenderness in the shape of pathetic verses are thrown into his pages. But he is evidently fondest of broadgrins, and would probably regard those exaggerated demonstrations of satisfaction usually denominated "guffaws" as the highest tribute to the "inspiration of his line," or the line of his inspiration, which is decidedly the ultra-humorous.

It is the constant inquiry of those unhappy philosophers who make themselves perpetually uncomfortable in the assurance that "the world is governed too much," who shall judge the judges—who shall rule the rulers? The social system, if it could be permitted to ejaculate its impressions, might with equal earnestness invoke some power to satirize the satirists; to brain them with their own weapons and impale them upon points of their own polishing. It would not, perhaps, be the hardest of all tasks, especially as the nineteenth century, in spite of its steam, gas, and telegraph wires, is still doomed to be satirized after the manner of Persius, Juvenal, and Horace. The evils of the body politic have their new panaceas daily devised by the ingenuity of political economists and philosophers; and medical science has its hydropathy, and homœopathy, and mesmerism; but society, in spite of progress, has to be cauterized and scarified on the old Æsculapian system, and drugged with satire after the prescription of the ancients. Accordingly after Pope, who, in his turn, followed Juvenal, declared that

"Ladies like variegated tulips show;
Tis to their changes half their charms they owe,"

it must be naturally expected that Mr. Saxe's invocation to the Muse to describe the follies of Fashion should duly include the couplet—

"In kindred colors gentle Muse essay
Her Protean phases fitly to portray."

It is in vain that we demand originality, and sigh for something besides heroics. The inexorable Satirist, come what will, persists in his vocation, determined to chastise the follies of mankind, with Horace revamped and the Dunciad diluted.

Humorous poetry, to be good, must be very humorous. Half and half is by no means a strong enough mixture. There is no such thing as uniting puns and pathos. As in the old dramas, the comic mask must be worn by itself. You may have a moral, you may have a satire, and you may even have tragedy, it is true, in company with humor, but if the humor is the main ingredient, it should be served "hot and hot." And it must be confessed that Mr. Saxe's humor, although it is sometimes very well sustained and spirited, as for example in the "Ghost Player," does not come up to this requirement. His plays upon words are often suggestive of Herculean labor, and he gets out a pun at the end of a stanza, sometimes, as if jokes were excavated out of quarries.

The "Proud Miss McBride," and the "New Rape of the Lock," are in style, stanza, and in several very noticeable instances in rhyme also, very close imitations of Hood. The first three lines of the latter,—

"To follow the line of Captain Jones
Back to the old ancestral bones,
Were surely an idle endeavor,"—

immediately suggest their counterpart and original in the opening verse of "Miss Kilmansegg and her precious Leg:—

"To trace the Kilmansegg pedigree
To the very root of the family tree,
Were a task as rash as ridiculous."

And throughout there is a marvellous identity between Hood and Saxe. This could not be otherwise, seeing that the latter has chosen the very metre, and in the longest of his humorous poems the very moral of the English poet, whose exuberance of fun and wit sustained through nearly four hundred verses of very difficult construction, might, we should think, have discouraged even the most resolute of poetic punsters from venturing upon ground of such exclusive appropriation.

The logic of this imitation will be seen by comparing one or two stanzas from "Miss McBride" and "Miss Kilmansegg." Of the former, Mr. Saxe tells us that—

"What lowly meant she didn't know,
For she always avoided everything low,
With care the most punctilious,
And queerer still, the audible sound
Of 'super-silly,' she never had found
In the adjective supercilious!"

"The meaning of meek she never knew,
But imagined the phrase had something to do
With 'Moses,' a peddling German Jew,
Who like all hawkers, the country thro',
Was a person of no position;
And it seemed to her exceedingly plain,
If the word was really known to pertain
To a vulgar German, it wasn't germane
To a lady of high condition!"

"Even her graces—not her grace—
For that was in the vocative case,
Chilled with the touch of her icy face,
Sat very stiffly upon her,
She never confessed a favor aloud,
Like one of the simple, common crowd,
But coldly smiled and faintly bowed,
As who should say: 'you do me proud,
And do yourself an honor.'"

Very like Miss Kilmansegg's experience:—

Long before her A. B. C.
They had taught her by heart her L. S. D.
And how she was born a great heiress;
And as sure as London was built of bricks,
My Lord would ask her the day to fix
To ride in her fine gilt coach and six,
Like her Worship the Lady Mayress.

"Instead of stories from Edgeworth's page,
The true golden lore for our golden age,
Or lessons from Barbauld and Trimmer,
Teaching the worth of virtue and health,
All that she knew was the virtue of wealth
Provided by vulgar nursery stealth,
With a Book of Leaf Gold for a Primer."

"The very metal of merit they told
And praised her for being 'as good as gold!'
Till she grew as a peacock haughty:
Of money they talked the whole day round,
And weighed desert, like grapes, by the pound,
Till she had an idea from the very sound,
That people with naught were naughty."

Waraga; or, the Charms of the Nile. By William Furniss. Baker & Scribner.

MR. FURNISS emerges from the other door of the Lazaretto, where we left him at the close of his last volume, and without delaying us with any complaints of the tedium of his confinement, starts off on a donkey for Alexandria, plunging at once in *medias res*. The present volume is longer than his previous one, and confined to a much narrower range, being merely a voyage up the Nile and back. Having more space and less to tell, he has a greater opportunity for giving us those minutiae of travel which are among its chief charms in description as in the reality.

He has also, we think, shown greater care in presenting himself before the public. There is more information and less carelessness, and with this no sacrifice of the ease which the writer possesses. The route is an oft-travelled one by book-tourists, and therefore possesses no very striking features of originality, but the author sees things with his own eyes, and we have many old things in a new light. He thus *cavalierly* introduces us to one of his travelling companions.

"We had been awaiting the arrival of the 'Ariel' from England, to start with the overland mail for India; at twelve o'clock she was telegraphed. We packed up our baggage, and leaving our effects in the hands of Achmet, started in the direction of the canal for the tow-boat. On the way, a huge man passed by on a very small donkey. So tall was he that his boots dragged along on the road, and stirred up the dust, leaving his track like the wake of a monster on the deep. I know not why I was so particularly struck with the aspect of this man, with his broad felt hat, and long ringlet curls falling over the collar of his blouse; but when I saw the shadow of his big stick fall on the path as he struck the ass with a flourishing poke, I could not but remember that coming events often cast their shadows before them, and that the fates had forestalled the choice of a companion in travel."

We have a pleasant picture of the economy of

THE CANJIAH.

"These boats vary in length from thirty to seventy feet, and are measured by the number of ardebs or bushels which they can take. Their decks are divided into parts. The cabin occupies the after quarter of the vessel, and is fitted up with bedrooms and a saloon; many of them have a porch in front of the awning sail, whence, under shelter from the oppressive heat of the sun, you can look out and enjoy the passing scenery of the river, and the face of the country."

"The forward part of the boat is allotted to the crew, who vary from eight to twelve; for your kitchen, which is a plank range built up with iron furnaces set in brick, and to the masts; and in the bow of the vessel there is room for your dragoman, cook, and sailors to eat. The helmsman sits stationary on the top of the cabin, all the while doubled up under the arm of the rudder, which extends to about one third the length of the bark. He is an immovable being, always half asleep, with half an eye open, and his head buried under the cape of his heavy boroos; night and

day he appeared always at his station, and was only relieved at meal time by the captain. The hold is covered over with loose planks, which are taken up for the purpose of stowage, and to give place for the sailors when engaged at the oars. At night, it affords a cool retreat for their slumbers; but only when the external air is too cool, for otherwise they prefer to stretch themselves on deck. The sailors congregate mostly around the caboose; and when not engaged in tracking ashore, or rowing down stream, which they avoid as much as they can, are busy at their pipes, and in preparations for their food. Before the porch, the canteens are permanent fixtures; and as they contain your utensils, plate, small-stoves, and liquors, are always kept under lock and key, closely watched by the dragoman, who allows no one to rob you but himself. In the more spacious boats there is a platform extending round the cabin, outside the cabin windows, which is a great convenience, both for purposes of utility, and to have the run of the vessel."

We have seldom met with a more touching example of a mother's care, and the trials and compensations of Divine Providence than in the following:—

"Lady Cavanagh was then for the second time upon the Nile. Having abundant leisure and an ample fortune, travel was to her not only a pastime, but a source of mental improvement; and a youth passed away from her homestead was freed from the invidiousness of absenteeism, as it was perfectly innocent of censure, from the necessity of nurturing the health of a family long predisposed to consumption, which, in fact, had already occasioned an absence of nearly two years. Provided with all the comforts of life and the conveniences of travel; accompanied by her private tutor, and carrying with her a well-selected library, which could be constantly renewed through the agency of her friends at Malta, this nobly lady afforded an instance of that luxury of locomotion, and enjoyment of repose in travel, which is only and *best* understood by the accomplished Englishman. She was in charge of her son, an unfortunate youth, who excited the sympathy of all who knew him, from the fact of his singular deprivation of limbs. Without arms or legs, he was but a *corpus hominis*—a mere stump of a man; but deprived of these accessories to motion, nature seemed to have in a degree compensated the deficiency by superior gifts of mind. His appearance was so pitiable that even the women of the East would ask his mother why she had not drowned him at his birth. It is with pain that we have noted this mournful affliction, and we forbear; our remarks being designed only as a tribute of respectful sympathy and affection to a woman of noble fortitude, of supreme and heavenly resignation—to a mother who, under so severe a dispensation of Providence, was not discouraged in her resolution to train her helpless offspring for the blissful rejuvenation of another world, strong in the faith which conceived of that fairer and nobler existence, where the imperfections and sorrows of this shall be unknown, and 'the lame man shall leap as the hart.'"

The work is well illustrated with views and sketches in tinted lithography, from the press of Sarony and Major, who are doing much for this hitherto neglected branch of Art in this country.

Dark Scenes of History. By G. P. R. James. Harpers.

It is very much the fashion lately to laugh at "James," and expose the monotony of his style and the rapidity of his composition to critical ridicule. But, nevertheless, the Harpers stand by him, like a staunch artilleryman to his serviceable gun; and we suppose James's readers just as staunchly stand by the Harpers, or every few months their types would not be asked to endorse the novelist's paper.

But the worthy old gentleman, sometimes, in historical essayings and sketches, gives us novelty. Such is the present volume. The subjects are selected with judgment as to their capability of dramatic portraiture; and the style in which they are treated is more terse and animated than some of his late works. There is a paper upon Perkin Warbeck—a dark page from English history; upon the tragedy of Amboise (not so well known, and therefore more acceptable); a dark page from French history; with a similar attention to the past in Germany and Spain. The paper on the Albigenses is the best in the collection. These are the recreations of Mr. James, no doubt; and let us have these rather than the studies.

The book appears adapted to the School Library as well as the private centre table.

The Peer's Daughters. By Lady Bulwer. Stringer & Townsend.

WE thought Lady Bulwer was dead, and her present novel does not go very far in its style to convince us she is alive; for it is totally different from either "Cheveley" or the "Budget of the Bubble Family." However, we will take the publisher's word for her existence; but with the conclusion that her period of French exile has not bettered her composition or morals.

The novel has an English title, and is alarmingly suggestive of Mrs. Grey or Mrs. Gore; but on opening its pages it looks like a work half translated from the French—the translator having left to stand in the original all the hard words. And it is thoroughly French in style, situation, construction, and morals; a tale of love, intrigue, and frivolity, in the time of Madame de Pompadour, for which we have no sympathy or respect. The episodes met with here and there were great reliefs to us; for they contained some thought and read to some purpose—characteristics the remaining portions of the book were sadly deficient in.

The Christian Examiner for January, 1850.

The British Empire in India, by the Rev. Dr. Peabody, of Boston, is an historical sketch of brilliant contrasts and rapid generalizations, that reminds the reader of Macaulay. The foundation and growth of the Sikh power, from its origin as a sect of religious quietists, through its period of military republicanism and military despotism, until the advancing tide of British encroachments overwhelmed it, and the wonderful empire that has grown from the trading settlements of the East India Company, are well described.

Porter's Principles of Textual Criticism, by Dr. Noyes of Cambridge, is a learned review of a recent work by a biblical philologist. The manuscript authorities of some controverted texts are examined and commented on at length.

Recent English Lyrics, by Mr. James T. Fields of Boston, a judge of the article in question. Some exquisite gems of lyrical poetry, from the poetical works of Harvey, A. Cunningham, Swain, Alford, and Bennett, will bear out our opinion of the fine taste of Mr. Fields in this department of literature.

Baron Humboldt's Cosmos, by Prof. Lovering of Cambridge, is a critical examination of the fundamental ideas of that remarkable and picturesque view of universal nature. The lavish richness of the author's mind, and a disposition to speculate in a form more natural to the German than the English mind, are noticed as sources of faults in a work at once demon-

strative in its form and physical in its subject matter.

We regret to see that the Cambridge school of mathematicians should so pertinaciously, and in our view unjustly, regard the discovery, by means of the analysis of Le Verrier, of the planet Neptune, as a mere lucky guess.

Bowen's Lowell Lectures.—This article is a review of a course of lectures on the application of metaphysical and ethical science to the evidences of religion. The writer, the Rev. George E. Ellis, highly commends the grand aim of the lecturer in binding philosophy and religion together as the pillars of every attempted structure of speculative science.

Bartol's Sermons are reviewed in terms of high commendation by the Rev. A. P. Peabody, of Portsmouth.

Ticknor's History of Spanish Literature is the subject of a finely conceived and learned paper by George S. Hillard, giving a comprehensive view of the works of Spanish authors, and an able analysis of the spirit of their labors. Mr. Hillard's literary cultivation and acquaintance with the subject make this paper one of the most interesting in the number.

Silliman's Journal. January, 1850.

A MORE than ordinarily wide range of subjects is discussed in the present number of this valuable scientific journal. The first paper is contributed by Prof. Loomis, of the University of the City of New York, and contains the result of experiments founded on the discovery by Mr. Bain of an appreciable electric current between a plate of copper and one of zinc when buried in the earth at the distance of a mile when connected by a wire. Prof. Loomis comes to the conclusion, that such plates of a foot square "constitute a battery sufficiently powerful to work Morse's telegraph through a distance of ten miles. . . . and for nearly five months furnished a current of electricity of an intensity well-nigh constant."

A rapid and comprehensive sketch of the principal geological features of the Canadas is taken from the remarks on that subject of Mr. T. S. Hunt, one of the Geological Commission of Canada, before the Scientific Association at their late meeting at Cambridge.

Two papers by Jno. A. Porter. The first: Analyses of hay, oats, and potato refuse; the second discriminating between peptic acid and a product of the action of nitric acid on woody fibre.

Mr. De La Rue, a distinguished English microscopist, in an interesting communication, states the results of his observations on the minute shell called the *Navicula Spenceerii*, with the best European instruments. Though he differs from Mr. Spencer and Prof. Bailey of West Point, as to the distance of the lines, he pays a tribute to the scientific merits of both those gentlemen, and the skill of Mr. Spencer as an optician.

The Caricography of Prof. Dewey is continued.

The next article is on the Nitrates of Iron and Other Nitrates, by John M. Ordway, of the Roxbury Laboratory.

Article VIII. is a description of the Osteology of the Head of the Engé-ena (*Trogodytes Goilla*), from Gaboon, Africa, by Dr. Wyman. The anatomical features of the cranium of this, a gigantic anthropoid ape, are compared with those of man, and of *T. Niger* (the Chimpanzee); and the author comes to the conclusion, in opposition to the distinguished comparative anatomist Prof. Owen, that

the Chimpanzee is entitled to a higher position among man-like apes than the Engé-ena.

Dr. Wyman contributes a second paper on the Cranium of the Ne-hoo-le, a species of manatee, from W. Africa.

Some extracts from the Geological Portion of the Report of the Exploring Expedition, by James D. Dana, connected with the subject of Denudation in the Pacific, will be found of great interest. The description of the peculiar form of the valleys and intervening ridges in some of the islands, recalled forcibly the graphical pictures of Melville of the natural scenery of these oceanic Edens. Our review of Mr. Dana's work in extenso renders further reference to this portion of it unnecessary.

Mr. T. S. Hunt presents a summary of his investigations into the nature of Leucine and its chemical homologues.

Mr. Poole, the inventor of the Enharmonic Organ, has written a paper on the subject of the Laws of Musical Intonation, preliminary to a description of the means by which he asserts that the desideratum of a perfect accuracy of intonation in all keys is obtained for the organ.

Article XIII., Analysis of several Minerals, by Wm. Fisher.

The next article is a review of the Memorials of Bartram and Marshall, by Dr. Darling-ton, justly appreciating the labors of the author of that interesting tribute to the memory of those early American botanists.

Dr. Page, of Washington, has ascertained that a current of Electricity will cause vibrations in Trevelyan's bars, as well as heat. Two pairs of Daniells's, Smee's, or Grove's battery of considerable heating power are sufficient to cause these vibrations.

S. S. Haldeman contributes a description of newly-discovered insects.

The number concludes with a copious summary of scientific information from foreign and domestic sources, keeping the readers posted up with the substance of new investigations, and the late transactions of public bodies.

Iconographic Encyclopædia of Science, Literature, and Art, with 500 Steel Engravings. Parts Three and Four. Published by Rudolph Garrigue.

WE have received from Mr. Garrigue the third and fourth parts of this beautiful and elaborate work. Geology, physical geography, botany, and zoology, are the sciences illustrated by the fine steel engravings of these numbers of the *Iconographic*; and in the splendid and crowded plates is a mirror of nature, and a complete history of the globe and its organized and animated tribes.

Plate 42 continues the subject of Geology by over 60 figures of fossils, shells, fish, trilobites, and corals. Plates 43, 44, 45, and 46, present illustrations of geological formations and changes produced by faults, fissures, dikes, dislocations and contortions of strata, the effects of internal forces; as well as the results of the action of water evinced in the denudation, degradation, and removal of rocks. Fine geological maps of special districts, among these the Paris basin, the mineral region of Potosi, including the giant group of the Bolivian Andes, Sorata and Illimani, and volcanic regions of Sicily and Iceland, accompany the other figures.

Plate 47 contains a map of the globe with especial reference to the prevailing winds. A view of the Antarctic continent gives a fine picture of those frozen regions visited by the Exploring Expedition. The theory of artesian wells, and the machinery, tubes, drills,

and augers employed in boring them are shown in 48.

Plates 49, 50, 51, 52, and 53, contain views of natural scenery, caverns, water falls, volcanoes, and natural bridges, the fantastic architecture of the earth.

Plate 53 begins the subject of botany with a view of some of the principal and characteristic individuals of the families of the mosses, fungi, and ferns. A systematic succession of the natural families succeeds, and some of the marvels of the vegetable kingdom from the tropical zone occupy the central parts of the changing picture. The banyan tree and a grove of palms, reminding one of the classic ground of Typee, are among these special wonders. There are 20 plates illustrative of botany, and we suppose nearly one thousand separate objects. The last plate is a map of the globe to display the distribution of plants; on this is represented the succession of vegetation on the sides of the great mountains, the Alps, Andes, and Himalaya.

Plate 74 gives at one glance the gradations in the animal kingdom from the polypus to man. The succeeding plates begin with corals, and some of the finest shells are figured with unequalled beauty and accuracy. 77 contains insects and land crustaceans. 78 the mailed and armed tribes of the crabs and lobsters, and their congeners. Insects are represented in 79 and 80, and part of 81; and the execution of the lines on the wings of the moths and butterflies is a fine specimen of the art of engraving. In 81 the fishes begin with the sharks and rays, and are continued on 82 and 83. Some very spirited drawings are given in these plates, among them a couple of fishermen dragging one of the monsters of the deep, the Pristis of the Indian ocean, on shore, while the surge breaks over the rocky islet where they are employed.

In connexion with the Encyclopedia we may say that the letter-press is worthy the fine engravings it is intended to explain, and hits the happy medium between a scientific treatise and a popular outline. Mr. Garrigue should be encouraged in his enterprise.

VOICES FROM THE PRESS.—A collection of Sketches, Essays, and Poems, by practical printers, who, it is well known, include in the fraternity some of the most acceptable literary names of the day. Morris, Willis, Bayard Taylor, Horace Greeley, and a host of others, are of the craft. The present collection from their writings is made up somewhat at random; but we are not sure that the promiscuous arrangement of the matter does not better consort with its quality than a more pretentious display. The gatherer in the present instance is J. J. Brenton, a "practical printer," whose imprint of the book on the reverse of the title-page is Jamaica, L. I.

NEW YORK: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE; a local guide to the city, its streets, societies, municipal regulations, &c. The materials have been procured from official sources, chiefly the records and documents of the city, which were placed by public act of the Common Council in April last at the disposal of the author, E. P. Belden, the projector of the model of New York. The advertising work annexed is a distinct though hardly less useful work. It may be had of Putnam and the booksellers generally.

HARRY AND ARCHY; or, First and Last Communion.—A little volume reprinted from the London edition by the Prot. Epis. S. S. Union, with several new designs of consider-

able taste and feeling, the work of a young artist, T. C. Boyd, whom we trust to meet again in the more mature departments of his profession.

STRINGER & TOWNSEND have now ready Part 1 of the Confessions of Con Cregan, by Charles Lever, at least so pronounced by the Westminster Review, though the author withholds his authority. *Mary Moreton; or, the Broken Promise*, is a new tale by T. S. ARTHUR. Published by Peterson.

VIRTUE & Co. have ready Part 95 of Fletcher's Devotional Family Bible; and Parts 12 and 13 of their pictorial edition of Byron's Works.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF EUROPE.

FOURTH PAPER.—GERMANY, DENMARK, SWEDEN, &c.

GERMAN LIBRARIES.—The public libraries of the German States are so numerous that the scope of this article will only permit the enumeration of the larger ones, or those containing 50,000 volumes and upwards. The particulars of the great Royal and University Libraries of Germany are given in the first number of these papers; they are therefore omitted below.

	Vols.
Town Library, Bamberg,	62,500
University Library, Berlin,	50,000
Do. do. Buda Pesth,	50,000
Grand Ducal Library, Carlsruhe,	80,300
Do. do. Hesse Cassel,	70,000
Ducal Library, Coburg,	55,000
Gymnasium Library, Cologne,	63,000
Town Library, Frankfort-on-Maine,	62,000
University Library, Fribourg,	90,000
Do. do. Giesseu,	80,000
Do. do. Halle,	80,000
Town Library, Hamburg,	152,000
Royal Library, Hanover,	80,000
University Library, Jena,	70,000
Do. do. Koningsberg,	60,000
Benedictine Convent, Lib. Kremsmunster,	50,000
Town Library, Leipsig,	80,000
Ossolinski Library, Lemburg,	60,000
University Library, Marburg,	75,000
Public Library, Maros-Vaseihely,	60,000
Town Library, Hesse,	90,000
University Library, Munster,	70,000
Town Library, Nuestralitz,	50,000
Public Library, Oldenburg,	60,000
University Library, Olmutz,	50,000
Convent Library, Prague,	50,000
Appony Library, Presburg,	56,500
University Library, Rostock,	70,000
Town Library, Treves,	92,300
Schaffgot's Library, Warmbrunn,	50,000
Grand Ducal Public Lib., Weimar,	110,000
Grand Ducal Library, Wiesbaden,	50,000
University Library, Wurzburg,	74,000
Town Library, Mentz,	90,000

The above list embraces the public libraries of the Austrian and Prussian States, as well as those of the smaller German States. Without giving the particulars, it may be stated, that of libraries containing more than 10,000 volumes each, there are in the several German States, including those of Austria and Prussia, one hundred and sixty-nine, containing upwards of 3,700,000 volumes.

Charles Meyer, Esq., German Secretary to Prince Albert, gave his testimony relating to the Libraries of Germany. "There are two kinds of public libraries in Germany; one composed in a more general manner of the different branches of literature almost equally represented in it, of which the system is to buy books always in such a way as to fill up the wants which may exist in different branches of literature equally, and not to give a preference

to any in particular. These are the University Libraries." The other description are those which represent special branches of literature; as the Commercial Library, or the Library of Fine Arts at Hamburg. Among the particular classes of libraries are also included Town Libraries. These contain a great number of books of mere local interest.

There is another class of Town Libraries which are supported partly by public funds and partly by subscriptions; which is the case in Lubeck, where the public funds are not sufficient to keep up the Town Library. A certain number of persons subscribe for a number of books, each having a right to propose a certain number. These books then circulate freely among the subscribers for a year, when they become the property of the town, and go into its library. These town libraries exist throughout Germany. Mr. Meyer states that there is scarcely a town where there are 12,000 inhabitants which does not possess one. These libraries are productive of great benefit. The Town Library of Hamburg, and the Commercial Library of the same place, are said to have been highly beneficial to the mercantile as well as to other classes. So with the libraries in manufacturing towns, they tended in a great degree to impart useful knowledge, and often to extend the manufactures of the town. The use of books often saved men years of labor, as well as much expense. A mechanic labors without knowing what has been done. He has his own views without reference to books, and sometimes may accomplish something of importance; but more frequently the time and labor bestowed on mechanical contrivances are lost, on finding that what he has been laboring upon, and conceived to be new, had been often written upon and tried before.

The Libraries of Germany are accessible to all. A stranger is required to bring an introduction from some resident in the town who is known to the librarian. This gives him access to the library. But if he wishes to take out a book, he is obliged to write its name on a card, and the citizen introducing him places his name under it, as a guarantee for its safe return. With this simple and proper rule, all the libraries of Germany are accessible, including the great national libraries, those of the Universities, and those belonging to towns. Every citizen has free access to the Town Library, and every member of a university free access to its library; but a citizen who is not a member of the university to which he applies for books, must obtain an introduction the same as any stranger or foreigner. These rules, however, necessary as they are, are not strictly adhered to; for the librarian, as a matter of civility, often permits respectable strangers and foreigners to examine books, as well as to read in the library.

The University libraries are under the special care of the librarians, and of a committee, which in Munich is permanent. There is a chief librarian who has the inspection of the establishment. He purchases the books, and only refers to the committee in cases where he is unwilling to assume the responsibility. The State library is visited and superintended by the Minister of Public Instruction, and the Town Libraries by a committee from the municipal council.

The custom of lending books from the German libraries has not been attended with any serious loss of books, and but little injury. Every inducement to read is offered, and of new and popular works many copies are bought. Free access to the libraries of Ger-

many has been productive of good results to the literary and scientific classes more than to the mass of the people; though among the middle classes the effect has been good, as it has increased the general interest in science and knowledge. The working classes, too, who in some towns resort to the libraries, have apparently been much benefited thereby. The average number who read and write in Germany is said to be much greater than it is in England.

Great numbers of cheap popular publications have been published in Germany during the last twenty years; but as many of them were of a doubtful character, it is a question whether the results have been good or bad. The cheapness of books has led to the establishment of more circulating libraries than in England, besides leading to more extensive sales than is reached by any English book. Many German books are sold as low as six cents. The paper, however, is exceedingly poor, and nearly as bad as that which the Government printers at Washington use for the public documents of the United States.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN DENMARK AND SWEDEN.—According to the statistics of the libraries in Denmark, they contain more volumes in proportion to the population than any country in Europe. The five public libraries enumerated below contain 647,000 volumes. The cities which contain them have an aggregate population of 156,692, which gives 412 volumes to every 100 of the population. This is the largest number in proportion to the population in any country in Europe, with the exception of some of the smaller German states, which have 450 volumes to every 100 of population. The public libraries of Denmark are:—

The Royal Library, Copenhagen,	412,000
University Library, do.	110,000
Clasen's Library, do.	35,000
University Library, Kiel,	70,000
Gymnasium Library, Altona,	20,000

Like the public libraries of Germany and France, these libraries are accessible and much used. The Royal Library of Copenhagen was founded about the year 1550. In 1671 it possessed 10,000 volumes; in 1748, about 65,000; in 1778, 100,000; in 1820, 300,000 volumes. Its steady growth has been mainly owing to judicious purchases at favorable opportunities. The annual appropriation is exceedingly small in proportion to the vastness of the collection, the average sums being only £1,250 sterling, or about \$6,000. The public libraries of Sweden and Norway are:—

The Royal Library, Stockholm,	70,000
University Library, Lund,	40,000
University Library, Upsal,	150,000
University Library, Christiana,	50,000
Gymnasium Library, Linköping,	10,000
Gymnasium Library, Skara,	11,000
Gymnasium Library, Westeras,	10,000

The testimony presented to the committee of the House of Commons contained little relating to these libraries beyond the simple enumeration given above. The same may be said of the public libraries in other parts of Europe, as Russia, Spain, and Portugal, which contain large and valuable collections of books; but the number of these libraries is small in proportion to the population.

LIBRARIES IN RUSSIA.—The principal libraries in Russia are the following:—

Imperial Library, St. Petersburg,	446,000
Rumainzow Museum Lib., do.	32,900
Seminary Library, Vladimir,	50,000

University Library, Moscow,	66,000
University Library, Dorpat,	67,000
University Library, Kief,	45,000
Town Library, Riga,	28,100
University Library, Kasan,	30,000
University Library, Charkoff,	30,000
University Library, Abo,	20,000

The other large public libraries not enumerated, are the following:—

Royal Library, Hague,	100,000
University Library, Leyden,	70,000

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN SPAIN:—

National Library, Madrid,	200,000
St. Isidore Library, do.	60,000
Royal Library, Escorial,	100,000
Chapter Library, Valencia,	50,000
St. Bernard Monastery Lib., Alcobaça,	25,000
University Library, Corunna,	17,300
Public Library, Palma, Majorca,	20,000
University Library, Salamanca,	24,000
St. Acacio's Library, Seville,	40,000
Columbian Library, do.	18,000
Archiepiscopal Library, Toledo,	30,000

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN PORTUGAL:—

National Library, Lisbon,	80,000
St. Vincent's Library,	18,000
University Library, Coimbra,	38,000
Town Library, Evora,	40,000
Conventual Library, Mafra,	20,000
Town Library, Oporto,	60,000
Benedictine Library, Tibaens,	20,000

Marginianna.

Littell's Living Age.

THIS excellent miscellany, in its first number for the New Year, presents us with a capital sketch in Carlyle's best Jean Paul vein—"The Bubble Girl. A Historiette." Under cover of Brown Junior's youthful flirtation with the little daughter of his landlady over a bowl of soap bubbles, in a first childish acquaintance, and the love reflections growing out of a baffled passion thereafter, is presented a philosophical miniature view of life—sharp, humorous, and consoling,—supported by the revelations of the marvellous Egeria of the author of "Sartor Resartus," the sage Teufelsdröckh: e. g. this bit

ON MEMORY.

"Of all the wonderful powers (writes Teufelsdröckh to the present editor), of all the wonderful powers set to work by Infinite Wisdom in this wonderful *me*, Memory is altogether the wonderfulest! Thou canst not see with other men's eyes, nor hear with the ears of them; but thou *canst* use their memories, and thine own with them, also, may become helpful to history, whatever kind or extent of it may happen to have interest for thee * * * Memory wanting to us, history were non-existent; the past, darkness; the present, a blank; the future, nowhere; for always our finite ideas can only from past facts deduce faith in futurity. Thou mayest be deaf as a post; the sun may be thick darkness unto thee; yet with memory is thy life not unhappy, and thy soul full of light. Well did the ancients of all tongues make the waters of oblivion also the waters of death! As, therefore, when we forget all, we are dead; so when we forget the smallest thing, a portion of life is lost to us!

"Memory, therefore, is the highest attribute of man—the vivifying soul-fire that lights us through life, till it departs, gradually or otherwise, from us; and in the end becomes a star fixed for ever in the firmament of heaven!"

Or:—

YOUTHFUL BROWN'S "BUBBLE GIRL."

"Bubble-like thoughts, sparkling through sunny boyhood, led him constantly on towards her. And as the fairies, in his dreams of old, sailed within their glittering bubbles, so in his glowing thoughts ever floated, glory-shrined, her who had taught him *then* to make those fairy chariots, now to think these pleasant thoughts. Always her form hovered amid his dreams; always was she the light and life of those fair palaces of joy Hope builds for him, on that uncertain cloudland the future, on this side the grave.

"Dream on, thou young unconscious one! Happy in thy reveries, even amid the too stern realities of getting into thee sufficient Latin grammar, Greek lexicon, and the like. How many minutes, O thou young lover! hast thou wasted, secretly forming her worshipped name on thy slate in choicest calligraphy attainable to thee! on chance of other eyes than thine own seeing it, to be quickly rubbed out with ready cuff of jacket. Not so easily erasable from thy heart.

"Beautiful bubble dreams also were dreamt by him; travels and adventures, joys and sorrows, all shared with her. By day also, were not all acts of his considered as to her approbation—his life, all hers?

"And time steadily going on, through dreams and day-tasks, still flew on carrying him towards manhood, and at last emancipating him from Greek and Latin poets, and in their stead giving him to learn, and, if possible, to understand prose tasks in cash and credit, discount and interest, exchange and value.

"Nevertheless, through columns of Arabian figures, between fret-work of rose tint and azure, and amid Vallombrosa-thick leaves of heavy ledgers, still shone her form to him. Still in the pleasant clink of cash spoke remembrance of her silver voice. Did not the very paper thou wrotest on remind thee of her purity, the black ink of the darkness of her hair, the red ink of the rosinness of her lips? And whenever thou acceptedst a bill, didst thou not, O lover! wish that thou also wert accepted?

"Thus does love encompass all things with remembrance of the loved one; make all actions subservient to thoughts of her: ever present in the heart of the lover, his life is with her, and lives for her.

"So lived our young Brown, surrounded, doubtless, by beautiful forms, lovely faces, and loving hearts; yet knowing them not, or seeing in them only 'walking clothes-horses,' and 'patient digesting apparatuses!' Yet unconsciously out of these did he build for himself an ideal of all love and beauty, and forgetting time and change, worship her only, fondly believing that foam to be his loved Bubble Girl!"

Again:—

CHANGE NO ILLUSION.

"Milissus never could have been a lover when he argued that all change was simply illusion. Is not this life *all* change, crowned by death, the greatest of all?—surely *no* illusion. Philosophers and physiologists also teach us that these bodies of ours renew blood and tissue at least once in every seven years, so that seven years ago thou wast altogether a different man from what thou now art. This wonderful fact, should it at any time come to be acted upon in society, might occasion somewhat disagreeably strange things. 'Behold,' says, for instance, the wife of thy bosom to thee, 'behold, I am in no way bound to obey thee! He whom (so many) years ago, that

which was *then I, did* vow to love, honor, and obey, was quite other than *thou*, as *I* am other than *she*; therefore, &c. Should chance of such scene ever become probable, it might not be amiss (or not, as found desirable) to get ourselves re-married every seven years or so. Even as at present, on some physical and constitutional grounds, and for similar reasons founded on the relative value of prevention and cure, physicians recommend such periodical vaccination."

The concluding chapter of this life history is
OF DEATH.

"O Death, where is thy sting? Correctly speaking, nowhere; for not Death, but the fear of him, is the sting to that earth-fettered portion of the imprisoned soul which refused to hearken to the wise counsel of its more heaven-minded sister part, and now repents of its miserable deafness, and, turning thankfully to the light now shown to it, finds Death to be no longer a frowning gate of darkness, but a silver gleaming portal, beyond which is bliss.

"Our desponding lover is, however, at present only living painfully oppressed by the past without a future, which as yet is not visible to his most piercing thought, but remains full of opaque cloud-vapor and drear desolation, amid which only vague and momentary glances are afforded him of solemn Death, standing grim-lighted upon the extreme verge of his life, yet receiving indubitableness, not from this world, but from the light shining from the sure and certain truth of the life to come.

"Miserable Brown! foolish also! Death will come to thee quickly enough without thy seeking him. The black-despair life thou almost inclinest by help of him to get out of, into what would such assistance precipitate thee! Sinful passion cannot easily merge itself into divine peace. Thou art now passing through one of the purifying fires, from which holy reliance will bring thee patient and submissive to His will who giveth and taketh away. Then wilt thou be able profitably to meditate on the wonder of life and the mystery of death, and to live according to their teachings.

"Often do I now (says Teufelsdrückh), in that old arm-chair of mine up among the stars and chimneys above Weissichnichtwo, sit waiting for Death without dread. For the soul that has worked its un-rest out of it, looks forward with, perhaps, somewhat of philosophic expectation as well as of theosophic peace, to gently falling asleep amid that shadow of the world which we call night, out of it to awaken into a day-spring that will have no evening."

"Cheer up, thou forlorn Brown! Is not thy soul, is not every man's soul, an hypæstral temple, which, under endeavor to roof out the stars, becomes a dark pit of destruction? Doubt not the Infinite! believe in eternity! only those old fancies of thine must die, not thou. There is time laid up for thee in the future, walk thou forward manfully to meet it. All the sorrow is, with all the joy that caused it, buried for ever in the past. Inscribe thou, therefore, on the heart-tablet over those memories,

Hic jacet,

but not

Resurgam."

Musir.

DONIZETTI's chief opera, *Anna Bolena*, has now been performed for several nights, and with unabated interest to the audience. Per-

haps of all the carefully given operas we have yet had, this one has been most elaborately prepared. The scenery is good; the dresses picturesque, and with one or two slight accidental exceptions appropriate; the performers are earnest; and the chorus and orchestra well drilled. There is much, therefore, to justify us in thinking this the best performed drama of the season. The opera was not entirely new to the audience, and moreover the principal airs and scenas are so well known that they must come to every one like old friends. Signorina Bertucca deserves great praise for her exertions throughout; she acts her best, which, though never impulsive, is sincere and painstaking; while her singing, in spite of her late indisposition, which has left her voice somewhat weakened in power and tone, was artistic throughout, and in some portions very excellent. The slow movement to her first scena, "Come innocente Giovane," was better than the last, which did not flow so readily. The last scenes, which depend entirely upon her, evinced study of her music and a thorough understanding of her composer. "Al dolce guidami" was sung with much feeling and taste. Signorina Amalia Patti acquits herself well in the arduous part of Jane Seymour; clearly her heart is in her undertaking, and when this is the case many errors and short-comings can be easily pardoned. Her singing, however, is occasionally too violent and abrupt to please. Her voice, always harsh in quality, requires the most judicious management to avoid degenerating into a scream. She must not be contented with gaining power, of that she has already enough for all expression; but she must endeavor to acquire a round and pure tone; add to this that voices like hers are generally rough at the junction of the various registers, and she will feel she has much to accomplish to render hers a well-cultivated organ. Her total freedom from affectation of any kind, either dramatically or vocally, speaks volumes for her judgment and sincerity of feeling. Her greatest achievement was in the duet with the King, which was deservedly encored. That with Anna was also well sung, but the effect was slightly marred by a little awkwardness of action that might easily be avoided.

Signorina Perrini, as Smeaton, has some of the most popular music of the opera intrusted to her. Her first song, "Deh non voler costringere," was given with taste and expression. Her voice, though weak, especially in a contralto part, was in excellent order, and was the more gratefully listened to as those of others among the corps were suffering from colds or indisposition. Signor Novelli, as the King, is without dispute praiseworthy, but notwithstanding the soundness of his singing, and the occasional energy of his action, it was not an animated performance; there is a certain cautiousness, whether real or only apparent we know not, in the personations of this gentleman, which greatly militates against the enthusiasm of his audience. He is, however, always judicious and gentlemanly, and for this we must be thankful, having other *bassos* in our memory of whom so much cannot be said.

Signor Forti's voice is among those which seem easily affected by accident of climate and temperature, and it has not been in the best order of late. He is apt too, perhaps, when hampered by some such cause, to have recourse to certain tones, and a long drawn *portamento*, not exactly musicianly. "Vivi Tu" was, nevertheless, well sung, and in his best style, which is very good indeed. We have

before observed that the chorus acquitted themselves well, and the orchestra under Maretzek is again what it was some weeks since, prompt and brilliant. The opera has been very successful, and will doubtless be continued some nights longer.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S SECOND CONCERT, on the evening of the 12th inst., was attended by a more numerous audience than we remember to have seen at any of its concerts last season. The orchestra, numbering sixty-one performers, was conducted by Mr. George Loder. The first piece given was Spohr's symphony, "The Dedication of Sound." This is a very grand and elaborately written work, and appropriately styled a "characteristic" symphony, since every bar of it is stamped with the style of its author. The first movement is extremely massive in its construction, but notwithstanding its prodigality of learning, the ingenuity shown in weaving the sounds of nature into coherent forms, and the deliberate seriousness of purpose manifested in it—it has yet always seemed to us to task the hearer too severely. It is like some of Scott's long-winded introductions to his novels. The second movement is a very peculiar one, and the manner in which the cradle song, dance, and serenade are brought together in it, with the beautiful violoncello passages, renders it ever fresh and attractive. Still it is quiet and tranquillizing rather than passionate, and appears intended by the composer to prolong as far as possible the reflective or studious part of the work before coming to its climax. Just at the moment, after it, when the most resolute hearer must feel his attention beginning to flag, bursts in the splendid march. Nothing can be finer than this majestic opening after the reserve of the two previous movements. Here the magnificence of the conception is fully revealed, and the genius of its execution felt. The fugued choral with which the movement concludes is worthy to succeed such a triumphal march; and for our own part, we could have been content had the work ended here, without its highly-wrought finale. As a whole, the symphony is a work of colossal grandeur, rich in harmony and in orchestral resources, and full of lofty poetry, but for passionate emotion not comparable with Mozart and Beethoven in similar compositions.

We dislike, notwithstanding the example of so many great masters, the half-descriptive plan upon which this work is written. We had rather a symphony should be distinguished by its key or its number; it detracts from the music to be kept looking for resemblances, and we cannot but think that no work of this kind can ever reach the true lyric sublimity of pure music.

The brilliant capriccio of Mendelssohn, so neatly executed by Mr. Scharfenberg, is a delightful piece for the instrument. Capricious enough, yet with a method in its caprice, that it would be well if some fantasia writers could imitate. The overture, "The Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage" is thought less beautiful than the other descriptive ones of Mendelssohn, but we prefer it to Fingal's Cave, though without being able to perceive its descriptive excellence. The symphony or quintet for wind-instruments, which succeeded, was admirably executed; the horn and bassoon (Schmitz and Eltz) being especially fine. There was so much noise in the hall when the last overture, "Les Huguenots," was played, that we did not stay to hear it through.

From the annual report of the Philhar-

monic, handed to members at this concert, it appears that the following gentlemen constitute the government the present season:—H. C. Timm, President; A. Boucher, Vice-President; J. L. Ensign, Secretary; D. Walker, Treasurer; T. Goodwin, Librarian; H. R. Dodworth and George De Luce, Assistants. It numbers eighty actual, eight honorary, and one hundred and ninety-three associate members, and its affairs are represented as in a prosperous condition. The committee for the past year, in concluding their report, "call the attention of the Society to the continued increase of associate members, a strong feature in favor of the permanency of the Society, proving also the growing taste for the music of the great masters. They would urge on the members individually, to use their influence amongst their scholars and friends to become associate members; as on the increase of these to a great extent depends the future prosperity of the Society."

"The committee, in retiring from their duties, offer their best wishes for the continued prosperity of the Society, in carrying out the original idea of its founders—'The advancement of Instrumental Music.'"

The Drama.

THE absence of special and commanding novelty in new characters and pieces on the metropolitan stage, at this time, narrows the notices of the drama to the humblest inclosure.

The closing of NIBLO's Garden for the winter is an event to the miscellaneous audiences from all ranks and classes who have crowded it from the opening. The last pantomime, "Raoul," seems, as a closing effort of the season, to have accumulated in one all the tricks, plots, traps, devices, leaps through windows, springs from house-tops, sawings off of legs, and impossible resurrections of cut-up bodies which had been scattered through its predecessors. The flight of spirits at the end of the piece was appropriately the happiest scenic effect of the entire engagement, and with that pleasant remembrance with us we take leave of Mr. Niblo, till the swallows return in May.

Miss CUSHMAN has continued at the Broadway Theatre, with increased houses, summoned by her new triumph in Bianca, in Milman's wild play of "Fazio," which has had also a favorable influence on the attendance of other evenings. The Bianca has the general qualities, points, and excellences of Miss Cushman's performances; more vigorous, perhaps, than any, and treading oftener on the furthest verge of passion allowable to the acted drama. In some passages it is profoundly affecting, in others almost appalling; but the play we like not, and the performer is often compelled to labor with an idle share of common words, and to struggle to impart the life of real passions to situations extremely common-place, and inadequate to the violence of the diction.

Miss CUSHMAN leaves us, with the present week, for New Orleans. She carries with her an acknowledged genius in her art of the first order of excellence. We hope she will have a welcome as undoubted and triumphant.

As a reminder of old New York associations, we see in Mr Bayard Taylor's California correspondence a bit of theatrical tactic of a manager in San Francisco, worthy the days of the Old Park, when Mr Simpson wrote on the bills a stereotyped catch-line, "from the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane." The Burton of the Pacific introduces a star "from the theatre Royal,

New Zealand!" Westward the star of empire takes its way, and the circle would seem to be rounded at last. We may imagine something strong from that English penal quarter in the way of Jack Sheppard and Oliver Twist. The Beggars' Opera, in the way of genteel comedy, might possibly be produced with effect.

What is Talked About.

—Mr. Rufus Porter, formerly editor of the Scientific American, announces in a letter published in the Washington Union, the accomplishment of a desideratum hardly anticipated to be so soon realized; no other than the discovery of a ready mode of decomposing water in large quantities. The inventor is Mr. Henry M. Paine of Worcester, and the means a small machine without galvanic batteries, or the consumption of metals or acids; the application of less than one three-hundredth of a horse power to this machine, produces 200 cubic feet of hydrogen, and 100 feet of oxygen gas per hour.

Mr. Porter considers this invention as removing the obstacles previously in the way of successful aerial navigation, in which he has been an ardent pioneer.

The first intimation we had of Mr. Paine's discovery was early in the year 1849, or the last of '48, when he announced the fact simply. During last summer a notice appeared in the Northampton Gazette, stating that the Paine light had been successful, been put into operation in Worcester, and that its brilliant stream was thrown from the tower upon Goat Hill for miles over the country, and that all that was required for its supply was winding up a weight of ninety pounds, twenty feet, four times a day.

Mr. Paine likewise claims to have discovered a method of compressing the electric fluid as we do gases, and forcing it into a receiver until it bursts from the pressure.

That water will become a fuel and source of light we cannot question, and considerable testimony appears to exist that it has already become so.

—The Annual Meeting for the election of officers of the Ethnological Society was held on the evening of January 5th, Dr. Robinson in the chair. Signor Amanelli from Naples, and M. Gorowski from Germany, were present. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers of the Society for the year—Professor Robinson, President; Rev. Dr. Hawks, 1st Vice President; Dr. J. W. Francis, 2d Vice President; Professor Turner, Recording Secretary, and Alexander J. Cotheal, Treasurer. Prof. Anderson was requested to prepare a paper on the relations of Ethnology to Political and General History. The Rev. J. A. Spencer was elected a member of the Society. Mr. Dwight read a continuation of his paper on the Manners and Customs of Western Nigritia, the details being supplied by personal conversations he had held with an educated African, a Mahometan, from that region. The legendary and other matter was of great curiosity and interest.

—At the Annual Meeting of the Historical Society, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH was elected President in the room of the late Albert Gallatin, and Frederick De Peyster Vice President, in the place of Mr. Bradish.

—At the drawing of Messrs. Goupil, Vibert & Co.'s collection of pictures at the Tabernacle, on Thursday of last week, it was announced that the subscriptions had reached the number of 5,600. Ninety-eight pictures

were distributed. The Ary Scheffer, "the Dead Christ," the chief work of the collection, was drawn in Providence, R. I. The favorite Waldmuller, "Children Leaving School," fell to a lady in Broadway. The paintings were charged at \$9,504, the engravings \$3,480; paid in duties \$2,388; reserved to support a pupil in Europe, \$1200. A letter was read from Messrs. Goupil & Co., who, says the report in the *Tribune*, "decline further to act as Managers, suggest that a charter be obtained, and state that a meeting will soon be called of subscribers to organize the Union, elect officers," &c. Upon what footing it is proposed to place this scheme, or to what extent the operations are to be conducted in future, we are not informed.

—DR. RAPHAEL, it gives us pleasure to learn, is to become a permanent resident of New York. He will be attached as minister to a Jewish congregation. Since leaving the city Dr. R. has visited Baltimore, and is at present delivering a course of lectures at the University Hall, Philadelphia.

—Apropos to the remarks some time since, in the Literary World, on the Religious publication societies, the London *Athenæum* of a late date has a significant passage worth quoting, in a notice of a scientific work issued by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. It is an indication of a change which is very widely taking place, a species of secularization of tracts, religious newspapers, and the like; a proceeding which, whatever its other aspects, must have some influence on the course of trade, and what we may term the natural current of production. "The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," says the *Athenæum*, "was established for the publication of popular works on religious subjects, and for this express purpose voluntary subscriptions are raised. We think their abandonment of their proper ground is an injustice alike to authors, to publishers, and the public. To authors they are unjust because works of inferior merit are often published by aid of their premiums, and thus take the place of better and more appropriate books. Publishers are injured by having for their competitors a society which is supported by a gratuitous capital. The public are wronged, inasmuch as they are, as we have said, subscribers for the formal diffusion of religious knowledge, whereas their money is spent in paying the authors and printers of books which do not contain a particle of religious information. The publications of the Religious Tract Society expose themselves to the same charge. The money of the public is spent by them also, not in diffusing religious knowledge, but in dressing up scientific and historical truth in conformity with what are called Christian principles. It would be better to let scientific and religious truth speak each for itself, than to run the hazard of a rejection of either by a forced and often illegal union of the two."

—Here is a bit of South Sea incident which, if introduced into a tale of the Pacific, would be pronounced a decided piece of romancing; but in these days fact outruns fable. The story is taken from the *Sandwich Islands Polynesian* of Aug. 25:—

"The American whale ship *Washington*, which arrived here on the 13th instant, reports the whale ship Christopher Mitchell at Paia under the following circumstances:—The M. had touched at Paia, for the purpose of putting ashore letters for home, and again left for the cruising ground; but on the second or third night out, when the watch was called, one of

the crew was discovered to be a young girl, instead of a fair-haired boy, which created no little excitement on board, and caused the Captain to put back again to Paita to land his female sailor, to seek some more congenial way of earning a livelihood than using a tar bucket and a marling spike. Her story before the American Consul was as follows:

"She is a native of Rochester, New York; was seduced, like thousands of others, from her home, by a villain who promised to make her his lawful wife, but who abandoned her in a short time and absconded to parts unknown. Returning to her parental roof, she was met with bitter scorn, and driven from her home. Too proud to ask assistance from strangers, and not so far lost to virtue as to think of subsisting by the only means which might now seem left to her, she put on male attire, and for two months earned her living by driving a horse on the canal. Tired of this, she determined to go to sea—first engaged as a cabin boy at \$4 per month—but was told by the shipping master that she could make more by a whaling voyage, and consequently proceeded to Nantucket to look for a ship. It was with some difficulty that she obtained a berth, her youth and delicate appearance being much against her. One of the ship-owners, at a place where she applied (an old Quaker), at last became so much pleased with, as he expressed, 'the good face of the boy,' that he persuaded the captain of the M. to take her on board. She performed her duty faithfully for the seven months previous to her discovery, never shrinking from going aloft, even in the worst weather or the darkest night. She also pulled her oar twice in pursuit of whales, but the boat in which she belonged had never been fast to one of the monsters, or perhaps her courage might have failed her.

"She was a general favorite on board, never mixing with the crew any more than was absolutely necessary. Her quiet, inoffensive behavior had also very much prepossessed the Captain and his officers in her favor. When summoned into the Captain's presence, immediately after the discovery, she made a full and voluntary confession, whereupon she was taken into the cabin, a state-room set apart for her use, and every attention shown her that could be extended to a female on board ship. When landed at Paita, the excitement and fatigue had somewhat overpowered her, but in one or two days she was quite well, and much elated with the prospect of soon reaching home in a vessel about to sail. Only once, previous to her final discovery, did she run any risk of being exposed: but on the occasion alluded to, by suddenly working in a more bungling manner, she escaped detection. The cause of attention being drawn towards her on the above occasion, was the quickness with which she plied her needle, being more than a match for the other sailors in that respect. The fact of her being on board and doing her duty well, cannot be doubted. Her name is Miss Ann Johnson, and her age nineteen years."

Publishers' Circular.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.—R. H. (Boston) received. "Soul Pours," "The Hungarian Exiles," respectfully declined. We would cheerfully comply with the request of Eduardo, but the little space we have at command for that department compels us to decline in this instance. We cannot undertake to return copies of occasional articles left at the office.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

DERBY, MILLER, & Co., Auburn, N. Y. have just ready, by the Rev. P. C. HEADLEY, "Historical and Descriptive Sketches of the Women of the Bible, as Maidens, Wives, and Mothers." Also

by the same author, "The Young Men of the Bible." Mr. Headley, the writer of these volumes, is brother of the author of the "Sacred Mountains," "Napoleon and his Marshals," &c. Messrs. Derby & Co. have also nearly ready, "The Lives of Mary and Martha, the Mother and Wife of Washington," by MARGARET C. CONKLING, author of two volumes published by the Harpers, "The Moors of Spain" and "Isabel."

Messrs. APPLETON have now nearly ready the first part of Byrne's Dictionary of Mechanics, Engine Work, and Engineering.

Messrs. LEA & BLANCHARD, the first edition being exhausted, have published a second revised one of "Kennedy's Life of Wirt," in two compact 12mo. volumes, at a reduced price.

Messrs. HARPER announce "A new work" from the pen of HERMAN MELVILLE. The title is not yet given.

The Catalogue of the Leipsic Michaelmas Book Fair—the last relic of an ancient custom—has just been published; and contains the titles of 4,192 new books and pamphlets. How rapidly the Press reflects the world around it, is seen in this Catalogue; which, as might have been expected, is marked all over with the moral of the times. Politics, with all their stormy utterances and all their hasty inductions, are the prevailing topic. New laws and new constitutions, and schemes of government of all kinds, are the Romance of the Catalogue. History, Biography, and Logic, all draw at the Revolutionary fount. It is re-assuring to stumble upon some proof of the identity of mankind of to-day with mankind of a year or two ago, in the fact that several new cookery books are announced. The spirits of despotism and of anarchy, and of vengeance, alike feed on human food. If, amid the madness and cruelty on one side, and the stifled wrath and burning memories on the other, and the terror and distrust on both, we could venture to hope for an early revival of the good time which is said to be coming, we might fancy that we saw signs of that also in the Leipsic Catalogue. There are indications here that the German *sarans* are returning to their labors, and the German publishers to their confidence in a settled order of things. The Catalogue mentions as forthcoming a collection of Egyptodemic Incriptions, by Brugsch—a Teutonic Dictionary, in six or seven volumes, quarto, by the Brothers Grimm—a work on General Anatomy, with from 200 to 300 engravings by Koelliker—a translation into German of the entire Mahabharata, by Goldstücker—the Coptic manuscript, Pistis Sophia, now in the British Museum, edited from the posthumous papers of Dr. Schwartz—by the same scholar, a Coptic Grammar—by Prof. Brockhaus, an edition of the Vendidad Sade, from a Paris and a Bombay manuscript—by Francisque Michel, an edition of Baena's ancient Spanish Cancionero, with a glossary—by Curtius, a work on the Topography of the Peloponnesus—a French translation of Pascevant's work on Raphael—by Emil Braun, a cheap edition of the "Monumenti" of the Instituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica—and many other learned works.—*London Athenæum*.

While M. Ledru Rollin is announcing for publication a work on the decline and fall of England (*Décadence de l'Angleterre*)—a rather Socialist and democratic way of acknowledging the hospitality and the protection he receives in *la perfide Albion*—a work is actually published in Paris by M. Raudot, a member of the Legislative Assembly, entitled *Décadence de la France*. If M. Raudot be correct, it will be difficult for M. Ledru Rollin to establish his proofs of the approaching ruin of England, which, according to M. Raudot, stands very high in Europe in all that regards the essential points of national greatness.—*London Times*.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM JAN. 5 TO JAN. 19.

American Journal of the Medical Sciences. Edited by Isaac Hays, M.D., for January, 1850. 8vo. pp. 278. (Phila.: Lea & Blanchard.)
Arthur (T. S.)—Mary Moreton; or, the Broken Promise. 8vo. pp. 100. (Phila.: Peterson.)
Belden (E.)—New York: Past, Present, and Future;

comprising a History of the City of New York. By E. Belden, M.A., Projector of the Model of New York. 2d edition. 12mo. pp. 125, 160. (New York: Putnam—G. P. Pratt.)

Bibliotheca Sacra (The) for January, 1850. 8vo. pp. 264. (New York and London: John Wiley.)

Biblical Repository and Princeton Review, for January, 1850. 8vo. (Phila.: W. H. Mitchell.)

Boker (Geo. H.)—Anne Boleyn; a Tragedy. 12mo. pp. 225. (Phila.: A. Hart.)

Bulwer (Lady Lytton).—The Peer's Daughters. 8vo. pp. 196 (Stranger & Townsend.)

Crosby (Alpheus).—The Second Advent; or, What do the Scriptures teach respecting the Second Coming of Christ, the End of the World, the Resurrection of the Dead, and the General Judgment. 12mo. pp. 173. (Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.)

Davies (Charles, LL.D.)—First Lessons in Arithmetic. 18mo. pp. 168 (A. S. Barnes & Co.)

Ditson (G. L.)—Circassia; or, a Tour to the Caucasus. By George Leighton Ditson, Esq. 8vo. pp. 413 (New York: Stringer & Townsend.)

Engravings—Portrait of Rev. J. S. Cannon, D.D., S. T. P. of the Reformed Dutch Church. Lith. by Sarony.

Foote (Rev. W. H.)—Sketches of Virginia, Historical and Biographical. By the Rev. William Henry Foote, D.D. 8vo. pp. 568 (Phila.: W. S. Martien—New York: Carter & Brothers.)

Harry and Archie; or, the First and Last Communion. 18mo. pp. 98 (New York Prot. Epis. S. S. Union.)

Hawks (Rev. F. L.)—Auricular Confession in the Protestant Episcopal Church: considered in a series of Letters addressed to a Friend in North Carolina. By a Protestant Episcopalian. 12mo. pp. 132 (New York: G. P. Putnam.)

James (G. P. R.)—Dark Scenes of History. 16mo. pp. 419 (Harper & Bros.)

Lever (Charles).—Confessions of Con Cregan, the Irish G.B. Part I. 8vo. pp. 136 (New York: Stringer & Townsend.)

Livermore (A. A.)—The War with Mexico. Reviewed by Ariel Abbot Livermore. 12mo. pp. 310 (Boston: Crosby & Nichols.)

New York Journal of Medicine, for January, 1850. 8vo. pp. 144 (Daniel Fanshaw.)

Philo: An Evangelist. By the Author of Margaret. 12mo. pp. 244 (Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.)

Poe (E. A.)—The Works of the late Edgar Allan Poe; with Notices of his Life and Genius, by N. P. Willis, J. R. Lowell, and R. W. Griswold. 2 vols. 12mo. pp. 483-494 (New York: J. S. Redfield.)

Reed (Wm. B.)—Address before the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania. 8vo. pp. 40 (Philadelphia: H. Longstreth.)

Rowland (H. A.)—On the Common Maxims of Infidelity, by Henry A. Rowland. 12mo. pp. 306 (New York: Carter & Brothers.)

Simms (W. G.)—Father Abbot; or, the Home Tourist: A Medley. 18mo. pp. 235 (Charleston: J. C. Miller & Browne.)

Stevenson (J.)—The Lord our Shepherd: an Exposition of the Twenty-Third Psalm, by the Rev. John Stevenson. 5th Edition, 12mo. pp. 239 (New York: Carter & Brothers.)

The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell, afterwards Mistress Milton. 8vo. pp. 46 (Boston: Little's Living Age.)

Voices from the Press: A Collection of Sketches, Essays, and Poems, by Practical Printers. Edited by James J. Brenton. 8vo. pp. 312 (New York: C. B. Norton, 71 Chambers st.)

NOVEMBER REPORT OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 68 Wall Street—This Institution, during the month of November, 1849, issued One Hundred and Six new Policies, viz:

To Merchants . . . 30	To Manufacturers . . . 10
Mechanics . . . 13	Grocers . . . 2
Farmers . . . 9	Officers of U.S.N. . . 1
Brokers . . . 3	Officers of Ins. Cos. 2
Carriage Maker . . . 1	Hotel Keeper . . . 1
Hatters . . . 3	Accountants . . . 5
Reporter . . . 1	Ship Masters . . . 2
Sheriffs . . . 2	Editor . . . 1
Pub. and Booksellers 2	Physicians . . . 3
Lawyers . . . 2	Engravers . . . 2
Ship Builder . . . 1	Agents . . . 4
Clergymen . . . 1	Ladies . . . 4
Sup't of Pub. Works 1	
	37
	69
	Total . . . 106

Insurance effected on the Lives of persons visiting California, via Cape Horn or the Isthmus of Panama, at equitable rates.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
SPENCER B. BENEDICT, Vice President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary. d29 tf

THE LIVES OF JAMES MADISON AND JAMES MONROE, FOURTH AND FIFTH PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

By JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
TO WHICH IS ADDED.
A HISTORY OF THEIR ADMINISTRATIONS.
GEO. H. DERBY & CO.,
n17 164 Main street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

LINDSAY & BLAKISTON,
PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

Dr. Darlington's Memorials

OF
JOHN BARTRAM & HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
The Eminent Pennsylvania Horticulturists & Botanists.With Notices of their Botanical Contemporaries,
Extracts from their Correspondence,
Illustrations, &c., &c.
In one handsome octavo volume.Tuckerman's
CHARACTERISTICS OF LITERATURE.Illustrated by
THE GENIUS OF DISTINGUISHED MEN.

The Philosopher,	Sir Thomas Browne.
The Dilettante,	Shenstone.
The Moralist,	Channing.
The Wit,	Swift.
The Philosopher,	William Roscoe.
The Humorist,	Charles Lamb.
The Historian,	Macaulay.
The Idealist,	John Sterling.
The Rhetorician,	Burke.
The Scholar,	Mark Akenside.
The Biographer,	Final Memorials of Lamb and Keats.

In one volume 12mo.

Watson's
DICTIONARY OF POETICAL QUOTATIONS.THE SIXTH EDITION.
In various styles of Binding.

THEY WILL SHORTLY PUBLISH,

RAWSON'S DICTIONARY OF SYNONYMICAL
Terms.WELDS' DICTIONARY OF SCRIPTURAL QUOTA-
tions. Prose—Poetry.MACKAY'S EXTRAORDINARY POPULAR DELU-
sions.BERNARD BARTON'S LIFE, LETTERS, & POEMS.
THE CONVICT SHIP: A Narrative of a Voyage to New
Holland, by Browning. With a Preface, &c., by the
Rev. J. H. Fowles.LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, Publishers,
PHILADELPHIA.

j19 if

[CORRESPONDENCE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 26th, 1849.

Daniel Huntington, Esq.:

Dear Sir—It has been suggested to us, that an exhibi-
tion of your paintings would be gratifying to many of your
friends.Fully concurring in the opinion expressed, we take
pleasure in making the proposition to you, and hope that
a collection of your works will be obtained as soon as may
suit your convenience, believing that it would reflect
credit upon the art, and gratify those who have had the
pleasure of seeing only your later productions.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. C. BRYANT,
G. C. VERPLANCE,
J. H. GOURLIE,
A. B. DURAND,
C. C. INGHAM,
CHAS. M. LEUPP,
WM. KEMBLE,
SAM. B. RUGGLES,
T. HOUSE TAYLOR, D.D.,
GEO. W. BETHUNE, D.D.,
EVERETT A. DUYCKINCK,
BENJ. D. SILLIMAN,
HENRY W. BELLOWES,
JOHN JAY,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,
JOHN INMAN,
WM. ADAMS, D.D.,
J. H. HOBART,
IRVING PARIS,
JOHN VAN BUREN,

JONATHAN STURGES,
D. SEYMOUR,
F. F. MARBURY,
A. M. COZZENS,
F. W. EDMONDS,
HENRY PETERS GRAY,
ROBERT KELLY,
HENRY K. BROWN,
JNO. S. STONE, D.D.,
PETER RICHARDS, JR.,
G. W. AUSTIN,
EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE,
GEO. P. PUTNAM,
RICHARD GRANT WHITE,
A. W. BRADFORD,
GEORGE ASHTON,
J. H. BORROW, M.D.,
T. M. MAROE, M.D.,
J. P. CRONKHITE

NEW YORK, Dec. 29th, 1849.

Gentlemen—The proposition, so kindly made by you, is
very gratefully accepted to. In accordance with it, I
have consulted several gentlemen who have pictures
pointed by me in their collections. Their quick and cor-
dial response has added to the great pleasure produced by
your friendly communication.Arrangements shall be made for opening the proposed
exhibition as soon as possible.With heartfelt thanks for the good will which prompted
your letter, I am, gentlemen,

Your obliged and obedient,

D. HUNTINGTON.

To W. C. BRYANT, JONATHAN STURGES, A. B. DURAND,
Esqs., and others.The exhibition of Huntington's pictures, referred to
above, will be open to the public, in a few days, at the inner
room of the Art-Union Building, in Broadway. j19 if

EIGHTEENTH CINCINNATI TRADE SALE

OF

Books, Stereotype Plates, Bookbinders' Stock, Paper,
Stationery, &c., &c.

The undersigned respectfully announce to the TRADE that they will hold their

SEMI-ANNUAL TRADE SALE

On TUESDAY, the 12th of March,

AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS.

Consignments solicited, and Liberal Advances made on receipt of Goods when required.

Refer to the BOOK TRADE of Cincinnati.

N. B. NEW YORK PUBLISHERS can refer to one of the firm of Messrs. H. W. DERBY & Co., who can be
found at No. 51 John street, until the middle of February.

HAYDEN & WOODRUFF,

Trade Sale Auctioneers,

Corner Fifth and Walnut streets, up-stairs.

Cincinnati, Jan. 1st, 1850.

(j19 70)

Valuable and Popular Works.

JOHN AND FREDERICK TALLIS,
PUBLISHERS,

16 John street, New York, and London,

BEG to announce another arrival of the following new
and beautifully ILLUSTRATED WORKS, many
cases of which have just come to hand, and among which
will be found in Paris at 2s., and Divisions, handsomely
bound, 13s. each.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICA.

By John Howard Hinton, A.M. From the Earliest Period
to the Present Time.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

From the Text of Hume and Smollet, continued to the
Present Time. By Thomas Gaspey, Esq. The
Engravings are by first-rate Artists.THE UNIVERSAL PRONOUNCING
DICTIONARY,And General Expositor of the English Language. Being
a complete Literary, Classical, Scientific, Biographical,
Geographical, and Technological Standard. Magnifi-
cently illustrated with Maps and Plates.

THE BRITISH COLONIES.

Their History, Condition, Extent, and Resources. By
R. M. Martin, Esq., late Treasurer to the Queen of Eng-
land at Hong Kong, and a Member of Her Majesty's
Legislative Council in China.
One of the most valuable and interesting works of the
day.* In order to bring this National Work within the
means of all classes of the community it will be issued in
parts at 25 cents and 75 cents each—and in Divisions
richly bound in morocco, cloth, gilt, at \$1 87½—adorned
with illustrated Maps, views of the chief cities, fine por-
traits of the most celebrated promoters and Defenders of
the Colonial empire, Seals of each colony, &c.—to be
completed in forty-eight parts at 25 cents, sixteen parts at
75 cents, or eight Divisions at \$1 87½ each.

TALLIS'S ILLUSTRATED ATLAS,

And Modern History of the World, Geographical, Politi-
cal, Commercial, and Statistical—edited by R. M. Mar-
tin, Esq.This is confidently presumed to be the best,
cheapest, and most correct Atlas ever published—each 25
cents containing two, and each 75 cents part, six ex-
quisitely engraved Maps, very carefully colored and em-
bellished with suitable borders of elegant and appropriate
engraving, illustrative of the Manners and Customs of
different countries, with descriptive letter-press. To be
completed in thirty-two parts at 25 cents each, or eleven
parts at 75 cents each.

Orders from the Trade solicited.

d29 6t.

SECOND EDITION

OF

DR. WILLIAM A. ALCOTT'S LET-
TERS TO YOUNG MEN.

Just published by

GEO. H. DERBY & CO., 164 Main street,

N.Y.

BUFFALO.

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS

Have in press, from advanced sheets,

A New Work especially designed for the Family Circle,

By JOHN KITTO, D.D., F.S.A., Editor of the
"Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature."

ENTITLED

Daily Bible Illustrations;

Being Original Readings for a year, on subjects from
Sacred History, Biography, Geography, Antiquities, and
Theology.The primary object of the undertaking is to present a
daily course of Scriptural Reading and Reflection for one
year. The matters chosen as the subjects of this course
are in the highest degree interesting in themselves; and
in the mode of setting them forth before the reader, an
earnest endeavor will be made to introduce into the
Family Circle a large amount of Biblical Knowledge, not
usually accessible but to persons possessed of large and
curious libraries; and to present in an easy and unpre-
tending shape the real fruits of much learned discussion
and painstaking research.The work will form four handsome volumes 12mo.
and will be published quarterly.Vol. I. will embrace subjects from the Antediluvian
and Patriarchal History.Vol. II. Subjects from the History of Moses and the
Judges.

Vol. III. Subjects from the History of the Kings.

Vol. IV. Subjects from the Gospels and Acts.

The first volume will be ready on the 1st of February.

j19 if

LITERARY BULLETIN.—Standard French Books at
greatly reduced prices, namely:—Lingard's History of
England, translated by Rougoux, in beautiful half bind-
ing, 16 volumes; Condillac, 23; Montagne, 8; Bossuet 7;
L'Harpe, Cours de Littérature, 14; La Fontaine, 5; Cor-
neille, plates, 12; Frederick King of Prussia, 15; Cheva-
lier De Eon, 13; Regnard, fine plates, 6; Racine, 5; An-
quetel, Histoire de France, 13; Voyage de Anacharsis, 7.
The above are in octavo size and will be sold for \$1 per
volume. Bayle's Dictionnaire Historique et Critique, 4 vols.
fol., Amsterdam, 1729, \$20; Ditto Miscellaneous Works,
4 vol. fol.; Le Hye, 1731, \$30; Morel's Great Dictionary, 8
vol. fol., 1740, \$28; Velly, History of France, 40 vols. thick
12mo. \$16; P. Richelet on Ancient and Modern French, 3
vols. fol., 1728, \$7 50; Mieg's great French and English
Dictionary, fol., 1688, \$5; Coignave's Dictionary of the
French and English Tongue, fol., 1611; Laborde's Essai on
History and Chronology, 2 vol. 4to \$6; Gil Blas, plates,
\$2 50; Rousseau, Heloise, 4 vol. \$2; Fontenelle, 11 vols.
\$6; St. Evremont, 9 vols. \$4; Molière, 4 vols. \$2; Don
Quixote, plates, 6 vols. \$3; Universal Biographical Dic-
tionary, 20 vols. calf, many portraits, \$40; Livy, French
and English, 15 vols. \$12; Rousseau's Works, 17 vols. 4to.
\$25; Plato's Works in English, 5 vols. 4to., \$40.

j19 if

W. GOWANS, 178 Fulton st., N. York

Le Petit Robinson de Paris.

THE Subscriber respectfully invites the attention of the
Trade to the above charming French Juvenile, which
is particularly adapted for a School Book. It is highly
recommended by the best French Teachers and is ex-
tremely popular in France, having passed through a great
many editions in a very short period.He would also invite the attention to Oram's Examples
in Arithmetic, in four parts, which is rapidly gaining
favor and is very highly recommended by all Teachers
who have used it; it is particularly valuable in Boarding
Schools.

HENRY LONGSTRETH,

School Book Depository, 347 Market street,
PHILADELPHIA

my12 if

G. P. PUTNAM'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Books recently Published.

I.
REV. DR. HAWKS.
AURICULAR CONFESSION
In the Protestant Episcopal Church. A Series of Letters to a Friend in North Carolina.
By a Protestant Episcopalian.
12mo. cloth limp, 31 cts.; paper, 25 cts.

II.
REV. DR. BUSHNELL.
THE FATHERS OF NEW ENGLAND.
An Oration before the New England Society. New York, December, 22, 1849.
By the Rev. Horace Bushnell, D.D.
12mo. cloth limp, 25 cts.; paper, 12½ cts.

III.
MR. —
ST. LEGER;
Or, the Threads of Life.
Second Edition. 12mo. cloth, \$1 00.
"There is a vein of deep sentiment pervading the book which raises it far above the level of works ostensibly designed for entertainment. The author is both poetic and philosophical."—*Home Journal*.
"Who is the author of this powerfully written tale? We have read it with a more absorbed interest than has been awakened by any fiction that has come under our notice for a long time."—*Phila. Eccl. Bulletin*.
"Full of thought and sentiment, and of a thoroughly original cast."—*Com. Adv.*
"Of the highest order of English literature."—*Metro-politan*.

IV.
AMERICAN HISTORICAL AND LITERARY CURIOSITIES.
Consisting of Fac-similes of original Documents relating to the events of the Revolution, &c., &c. With a variety of Reliques, Antiquities, and Modern Autographs.
Collected and Edited by
John Jay Smith and John J. Watson.
In one volume, small folio, half morocco, gilt edges, \$6.
"This rare and curious book consists of a great variety of historical and literary curiosities, such as would delight the antiquary, collected with care and labor, and arranged with taste in a splendid volume."—*Providence Journal*.

V.
W. C. RICHARDS.
THE SHAKSPEARE CALENDAR;
Or, Wit and Wisdom for Every Day in the Year.
Edited by W. C. Richards.
In a very neat volume, 32mo. cloth, 37½ cts.; cloth gilt, 62½ cts.

I.
JOHN P. BROWN, ESQ.
TURKISH EVENINGS' ENTERTAINMENTS.
The Wonders of Remarkable Incidents, and the Rarities of Anecdotes.
By Ahmed Ibn Heunden.
The Kethkoda, called "Shuhaila." Translated from the Turkish.
By John P. Brown, Esq.
Dragoman of the U.S. Legation at Constantinople.
One volume, 12mo. cloth.

II.
WASHINGTON IRVING.
MAHOMET AND HIS SUCCESSORS.
Vol. II. Comprising the History of the Caliphs, &c.
By Washington Irving.
12mo. cloth. Uniform with the new edition of Irving's Works. \$1 25.

III.
J. FENIMORE COOPER, ESQ.
THE WAYS OF THE HOUR.
By J. Fenimore Cooper.
12mo. Uniform with the new edition of Cooper's Works.

IV.
MISS —
RURAL HOURS:
Aspects of Nature in the Four Seasons.
1 vol. 12mo. cloth.

VI.
FLAXMAN'S HOMER.
THE ILIAD OF HOMER.
Translated by William Cowper; edited by Robert Southey, LL.D.; with Notes by M. A. Dwight.
Royal 8vo.
Illustrated with 12 Outline Engravings, from Designs By FLAXMAN.
Cloth, \$3; cloth gilt, \$3 50.
The same, for the Use of Schools. 12mo. cloth, \$1 25.

VII.
THE KING OF THE HURONS.
By the Author of the "First of the Knickerbockers," "Young Patroon," &c.
1 vol. 12mo. cloth, \$1; paper, 75 cts.
"The best strictly American novel we have read for a long while. We yielded to the fascinating interest of the tale, as when twenty years younger one of Cooper's best stories seduced us from our gravest duties to wander with him over ocean or prairie."—*Literary World*.
"It will place the author in a high rank as a powerful writer or romance. We place, deliberately and understandingly, this volume upon our shelf of standard works of fiction."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*
"It is a book which will be read with unflagging interest to the end, and will leave the impression on the reader's mind that the author is entitled to a high seat among the writers of romantic fiction."—*Baltimore Pat.*
"The author can scarcely fail to obtain an eminent rank in the fictitious literature of the country."—*N. Y. Tribune*.
"Very warmly commended as a work of marked interest and literary merit."—*N. Y. Com. and Eng.*
"Destined to be read with pleasure wherever it finds admittance."—*Boston Post*.
"Abounds in the most stirring events, described in the most graphic manner."—*Providence Jour.*
"Full of historical and romantic interest."—*Newark Advertiser*.
"Entitles the writer to rank among the authors like Irving and Paulding, who have established a special claim upon the admiration and affections of New Yorkers."—*Buffalo Com.*

VIII.
THEODORE IRVING, ESQ.
THE FOUNTAIN OF LIVING WATERS.
By a Layman.
In a neat and elegant presentation volume, with a Vignette—cloth, 50 cts.; cloth gilt, 75 cts.

"Without exception one of the purest and most delightful series of sketches we have ever read."—*Albany Messenger*.
"A little volume for the young, in which the writer, while enjoining salutary religious advice, avoids all that could be offensive to the most sensitive sectarian."—*Boston Transcript*.

IX.
THE POETICAL GAME OF ANNA.
In a case—30 cts.

X.
SAMUEL ELIOT, ESQ.
ROMAN LIBERTY:
A History. With an Historical Account of the Liberty of Ancient Nations.
By Samuel Eliot, Esq.
Illustrated with twelve Engravings, executed at Rome.
2 handsome 8vo. volumes, \$4 50.

"Is an original and instructive book. * * Full of deep and fresh thought. * * Its general impression is in the highest degree healthy, conducive to the expansion of the mind, and calculated to enrich it with new and important ideas."—*London Examiner*.
"Extensive reading, a well balanced and philosophical mind, above all prejudice, could alone have fitted its author for producing a work which must take a high rank in American literature, in its style as well as in its subject."—*Providence Journal*.
"In the highest degree creditable to the conscientious fidelity of his researches, to his industry and power of persistent intellectual labor, to his acquaintance with the most authentic sources of ancient and modern learning, and to the extent and variety of his erudition, which is free from any tincture of pedantry or ostentation."—*Tribune*.

XI.
FREDRIKA BREMER.
THE NEIGHBORS:
A Tale of Every-Day Life.
New and Revised Edition, with an Introduction written expressly for this Edition.

By Miss Bremer.
1 vol. 12mo. cloth, \$1 00.
"To all our readers who are not familiar with these admirable characters, we beg leave to tender a cordial introduction, with the confident assurance that they will find them exceedingly 'pleasant acquaintances.'"—*New York Mirror*.

"The present edition is very beautifully printed, and must be universally welcomed."—*N. Y. Eccl. Post*.
"Miss Bremer's works have found a home and a fire-side welcome in the United States, above those of almost any other author of late in the field of literature, and we are glad to see Mr. Putnam giving them in this elegant and substantial form."
"This edition, issued under such auspices, must have an interest attached to it which no other has."—*Baltimore Patriot*.

XII.
PROF. JAMES D. DANA.
GEOLOGY
Of the United States Exploring Expedition.
By Prof. James D. Dana.
Large 4to. with Atlas in folio, \$1 25.

New Books nearly ready.

I.
JOHN P. BROWN, ESQ.
TURKISH EVENINGS' ENTERTAINMENTS.
The Wonders of Remarkable Incidents, and the Rarities of Anecdotes.
By Ahmed Ibn Heunden.
The Kethkoda, called "Shuhaila." Translated from the Turkish.
By John P. Brown, Esq.
Dragoman of the U.S. Legation at Constantinople.
One volume, 12mo. cloth.

II.
WASHINGTON IRVING.
MAHOMET AND HIS SUCCESSORS.
Vol. II. Comprising the History of the Caliphs, &c.
By Washington Irving.
12mo. cloth. Uniform with the new edition of Irving's Works. \$1 25.

III.
J. FENIMORE COOPER, ESQ.
THE WAYS OF THE HOUR.
By J. Fenimore Cooper.
12mo. Uniform with the new edition of Cooper's Works.

IV.
MISS —
RURAL HOURS:
Aspects of Nature in the Four Seasons.
1 vol. 12mo. cloth.

V.
MISS SEDGWICK.
REDWOOD.
By Miss Catherine M. Sedgwick.
The Author's Revised Edition.
12mo. cloth. Uniform with the new edition of "Irving's Works," "Cooper's Early Works," &c.

VI.
OLIVER GOLDSMITH.
THE MISCELLANEOUS WORKS OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH.
Including a Variety of Pieces now first collected.
By James Prior.
Volume II.
Containing Letters from a Citizen of the World to his Friends in the East—Familiar Introduction to the Study of Natural History. In five parts (now first collected).
12mo. cloth, with a fine vignette on steel, \$1 25.
(To be completed in four vols.)

VII.
REV. J. A. SPENCER.
THE EAST.
Or, a Visit to Egypt and the Holy Land.
By the Rev. J. A. Spencer, M.A.
Editor of the New Testament in Greek, with English Notes, Member of the New York Hist. Society, &c.
Splendidly illustrated with Original Drawings.
Octavo, pp. 500. Uniform with "Layard's Nineveh," "Hawks's Monuments of Egypt," &c.

VIII.
MISS BREMER.
HOME.
By Fredrika Bremer.
Author's Edition, Revised.
One volume, 12mo. cloth. Uniform with Irving's, Cooper's, and Sedgwick's Works.

PROF. GEORGE WASHINGTON GREENE.
HISTORICAL STUDIES.
By George Washington Greene.
Prof. in Brown University, Providence, R. I.; late Consul of the United States at Rome.
One vol. 12mo. cloth.

French and English Counting-House Manual.
MANUAL OF
COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE,
English and French;
Or, a Selection of Commercial Phrases, taken from a number of Letters, Accounts, Catalogues, Prices Current, and other Papers.
By a Merchant.
1 vol. 12mo. cloth.

THE RED ROVER.
A Tale of the Sea.
By J. Fenimore Cooper.
Author's Revised Edition.
12mo. cloth. Uniform with the "Pilot" and "Spy."

SEE NEXT PAGE.

G. P. PUTNAM'S List of Books in Preparation.

A. H. LAYARD, ESQ.
NEW RESEARCHES AT NINEVEH.

By Austen Henry Layard, Esq.

In one volume, 8vo.

Uniform with Nineveh and its Remains.

H. WHARTON GRIFFITH, ESQ.

A LIFT FOR THE LAZY.

Second Edition, revised, corrected, and enlarged.

One volume, 12mo. cloth.

REV. F. L. HAWKS, D.D.

PUTNAM'S LIBRARY OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

Consisting of Rare Tracts illustrative of American History.

Edited with Notes, &c.

By Rev. F. L. Hawks, D.D.

G. P. PUTNAM.

A DICTIONARY OF DATES.

With Tabular Views of Historical Events, &c.

By G. P. Putnam.

New edition, revised and enlarged.

1 vol. 12mo. cloth.

THE ILLUSTRATED PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

By John Bunyan.

With a new, original Life, by Rev. George B. Cheever, D.D. Illustrated by upwards of 250 exquisitely engraved Woodcuts, from Original Designs by an eminent Artist, and printed in the best style of Art.

GEORGE BORROW, ESQ.

LAVENGRO;

An Autobiography.

By George Borrow.

Author of the "Bible in Spain," "The Gypsies in Spain," &c., &c.

PROF. JAMES D. DANA.

A SYSTEM OF MINERALOGY;

Comprising the most Recent Discoveries.

By James D. Dana.

Geologist of U. S. Exploring Expedition.

New Edition, entirely Rewritten and Enlarged. Illustrated with numerous Woodcuts and 4 copper-plates.

1 vol. 8vo.

THEODORE IRVING, ESQ.

THE CONQUEST OF FLORIDA.

By Theodore Irving.

Prof. of Hist. and Belles Lettres in the Free Academy.

New and Revised Edition, Corrected, with Notes, and Illustrations from various recent Sources.

1 vol. 12mo. cloth.

PROF. ASA GRAY.

BOTANICAL TEXT-BOOK

For Colleges and High Schools.

PART I.—An Introduction to Structural and Physiological Botany. PART II.—The Principles of Systematic Botany; with an Account of the chief Natural Families of the Vegetable Kingdom.

New Edition, considerably Enlarged and Improved. Illustrated with about 1000 Engravings on Wood.

12mo. cloth, \$1 75.

BAYARD TAYLOR.

A NEW WORK ON CALIFORNIA.

By Bayard Taylor.

Author of "Views-a-Foot," &c.

With Illustrations by the Author.

In one volume, 12mo.

DR. RIOFREY.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

Specially adapted to Young Ladies. 12mo.

H. T. TUCKERMAN.

THE OPTIMIST.

One vol. 12mo.

THE WORKS OF THE FOLLOWING POPULAR FRENCH AUTHORS

FOR SALE BY

ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, 411 Broadway, N. Y.

Abailard	Boileau	Cottin (Mme.)	Foa (Mme.)	Kohlrausch	Mignet	Rabion	Shakspeare
Abrantès	Boiste	Courier	Gabourd	Lebrun	Molière	Racine	Sophocle
Aimé-Martin	Bonnehoe	Cousin	Galibert	Le Fontaine	Massillon	Regnault	Stael (Mme. de)
Alderi	Boniface	Dante	Galland	Las Casas	Milton	Rennault	Salvandy (de)
Allonville	Bossuet	De Foe	Gallais	Lavallée	Montaigne	Reybaud	Segur
Ancelet	Bossut	Delavigne	Gautier	Lesage	Monte-quieu	Rousseau	Saint Ouen
Arago	Bourdoulou	Delille	Genlis	Laurine	Moore (T.)	Rabelais	Sonnet
Arioste	Bourdon	Daru	Goldsmith	La Harpe	Maistre (X. de)	Regnard	Tardieu
Ari-tophane	Bourrienne	De la Bèche	Giraudière	Lamartine	Malthus	Remusat (Mme.)	Tasse (Le)
Arnould	Boyer	Démotsthène	Grandville	La Bruyère	Musset	Rogron	Tastu (Mme.)
Aubigné	Brillat-Savarin	Depping	Guérin	Lamennais	Machlavel	Rousseau (J. B.)	Thierry
Augustin	Brisson	Désaugiers	Girardin (Mme. de)	Lamotte	Mennechet	Raymond	Thiers
Bacon	Buffier	Descartes	Goethe	La Rochefoucauld	Meissas et Michelot	Reitz	Thucydide
Balzac	Buffon	Destoulis	Giraudet	Leroix de Lincy	Madow	Robertson	Tibbins
Barante	Burns	Dulaure	Guizot	Locke et Leibnitz	Nodier	Rollin	Valentin
Barbaroux	Burette	Dumas	Gombault (Mlle.)	Lope de Vega	Norvins (de)	Ronna	Vernet (H.)
Barbaud	Byron	De la Fosse	Girard	Lucien	Noel et Chapsal	Saint Hilaire	Veuillot
Barthélemy	Camoens	Esty	Hoffman	Laurent de l'And	Nugent	Saintine	Voltaire
Beaumarchais	Campin (Mme.)	Eschyle	Honore	Lévi	Patria	Schmid	Voltaire
Beauvau Cellial	Capéque	Euripide	Héloise	Lingard	Pellico	Schmid	Viennot
Beranger	Chapsal	Fénélon	Hérédote	L'Homond	Perrault	Souvestre	Vigny
Bernard	Châteaubriand	Féval	Harmonière	Landais	Pitre Chevalier	Swift	Villemaïn
Bernardin de St Pierre	Cervantes	Florin	Hoffet	Lorain	Plutarque	Sainte-Beuve	Villeneuve
Bequin	Chénier	Fielding	Janin (Jules)	Legendre	Pascal	Sand (George)	Vernier
Bezout	Cobbett	Flecher	Kempis (Thomas à)	Maltebrun	Pétrarque	Sandau	Wailly
Bignon	Corneille (P. et Th.)	Fleury (l'Abbé)	Klopstock	Marmontel	Platon	Scarron	Wys
Bianc	Corneille. De	Fleury (Lamb)	Kruder (Mme. de)	Manzoni	Poujoulot	Schiller	Xenophon, etc., etc.
Bosace	Cortambert	Pilon		Michelet	Payen	Scribe	n17ff

PHILADELPHIA

Playing Card Manufactory.

DEPOTS.

No. 160 Market street, Philadelphia,

AND

82 John street, New York.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Trade that his extensive PLAYING CARD MANUFACTORY is now in full operation, and with the facility of Steam Power, the recent improvement in Machinery, and the assistance of the principal hands from the late manufactory of T. CREMORE, he is enabled to offer the best article now Manufactured in this country, at as low a price as any other manufacturer, and solicits an examination of the quality and prices of his Cards.

j123m

SAMUEL HART.

Letters to a Sister.

Will be published in a few weeks—

LETTERS TO A SISTER.

BY

DR. WILLIAM A. ALCOTT.

BEING A COMPANION TO LETTERS TO YOUNG MEN.

312 pages, 12mo.

A liberal discount made to the trade. Orders should be addressed to the publishers.

GEO. H. DERBY & CO., 164 Main street,

n17

BUFFALO.

WILLIAM PATTON,

Bookseller and Stationer,

WATERBURY, CONN.

n17

Holden's Dollar Magazine.

THE present Proprietor of this popular Magazine, in continuing its publication, is determined that it shall lose none of its merits and attractions which it possessed under its former one, and which has made it so desirable a Periodical for Family Reading. It is made up of Tales, Translations, Essays, Biography, Poetry, Sketches of History, Sentiment and Humor, Reviews, Criticisms, and Topics of the Month, by writers of the highest order of talent, and its literary merits are unsurpassed. It is furnished at the low price of One Dollar a year, in advance, the yearly volume containing 768 pages, making it the best and cheapest Dollar Magazine published.

Five copies will be furnished for \$4, and twenty copies for \$15.

Letters must be addressed, HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE, No. 109 Nassau street, New York (post-paid). Money may be sent at the risk of the proprietor, provided a description of the bills is kept, and mailed in the presence of the Post-master as evidence of the fact.

W. H. DIETZ, No. 109 Nassau street,
Proprietor

j5

STRINGER & TOWNSEND'S New Publications.

NOW READY,
Lever's New Novel.
CON CREGAN,

THE IRISH GIL BLAS.
By CHARLES LEVER.

Author of "Charles O'Malley," &c.
"A very clever and amusing story, written in the lively, dashing style of Charley O'Malley and Harry Lorrequer, from the pen of the same author."—*Westminster Review*.

Lady Bulwer's New Novel,
THE PEER'S DAUGHTERS.

By LADY LYTTON BULWER, Author of *Cheveley*, &c.

Nearly ready for Publication.

I. THE LIVING AUTHORS OF AMERICA.

By THOMAS POWELL.
Author of "Living Authors of England," &c., &c.

II. CIRCASSIA ;

OR, A TOUR TO THE CAUCASUS.
By G. LEIGHTON DITSON, Esq.
1 vol. 8vo. uniform with *Pascov's Works*.

III. OUR GUARDIAN.

By the Author of "My Sister Minnie," "Georgina Hammond," &c., &c.

Preparing for Publication.

WILFRED MONTRESSOR; or, The Secret Order of The Seven. A Romance of New York. By the Author of "Abel Parsons," &c.

Lately Published.

CHRISTMAS SHADOWS: A Tale of the Poor Needle Women. Uniform with Dickens's "Christmas Carol." Illustrated with 6 Engravings on Steel, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt sides and edges, \$1; cloth, plain, 75 cents.

MIRANDA; a Tale of the French Revolution. By the Author of "The Trapper's Bride." Price 50 cts.
THE GOLDEN CALE; or, Prodigality and Speculation in the 19th Century. Price 25 cts.

THE THOUSAND AND ONE PHANTOMS. By Alexander Dumas. Part I. Price 25 cts.

STRINGER & TOWNSEND,

j19 tf

222 Broadway.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—JOHN GRIGG and HUGH ELLIOT this day retire from the late firm of GRIGG, ELLIOT & CO., and all the business of said Copartnership will be settled by JOHN GRIGG and HUGH ELLIOT, at the present store, No. 14 North Fourth street, who are authorized to use the name of the firm for the liquidation of its affairs. They earnestly request that all who are indebted to the late firm will make payment at their earliest convenience.

JNO. GRIGG,
HUGH ELLIOT,
HENRY GRAMBO,
EDMUND CLAXTON,
GEO. REMSEN.

Philadelphia, January 1st, 1850.

The undersigned, J. B. LIPPINCOTT (corner of Fourth and Race streets), H. GRAMBO, E. CLAXTON, and G. REMSEN (partners of the late firm of GRIGG, ELLIOT & CO.), and B. B. WILLIS, have associated themselves under the firm of LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm at their old stands, No. 14 North Fourth street, at the corner of Fourth and Race streets, where they solicit a continuance of the confidence and patronage so long extended to them.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT,
HENRY GRAMBO,
EDMUND CLAXTON,
GEORGE REMSEN,
BENJ. B. WILLIS.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1850.

JOHN GRIGG and HUGH ELLIOT, the senior partners of the late firm of Grigg, Elliot & Co., on retiring from business, embrace the opportunity to return their sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to them for many years, and solicit the like favor to their successors, J. B. Lippincott (the well known publisher of the fine editions of Bibles, Prayer-Books, &c.), and our former partners, H. Grambo, E. Claxton, and G. Remsen, who have been raised in the establishment, and know the wants of the old friends and customers of the house. The business will be conducted upon the same principle as heretofore.

j19 3t

Circular.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the name and firm of COLLINS & BROTHER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding debts will be settled by ROBERT B. COLLINS.

ROBT. B. COLLINS,
WILLIAM B. COLLINS.

New York, 1st Month (January) 4th, 1850.

The Bookselling, Publishing, and Stationery business, will in future be conducted by the Subscriber in his own name, at 254 Pearl Street.

ROBT. B. COLLINS.

New York, January 4th, 1850.

ROBERT B. COLLINS

Publishes the following valuable Books.

Abbott's Readers.

THE MOUNT VERNON JUNIOR READER.
THE MOUNT VERNON MIDDLE READER.
THE MOUNT VERNON SENIOR READER.

Abbott's Arithmetics.

THE MOUNT VERNON ARITHMETIC. Part I. Elementary.
THE MOUNT VERNON ARITHMETIC. Part II. Fractions.

Adams's Series.

PRIMARY ARITHMETIC; or, Mental Operations in Numbers.
ADAMS'S NEW ARITHMETIC. Revised Edition.
MENSURATION, Mechanical Powers and Machinery.
BOOKKEEPING by Single Entry.

Preston's Bookkeeping.

PRESTON'S DISTRICT SCHOOL BOOKKEEPING.
PRESTON'S SINGLE ENTRY BOOKKEEPING.
PRESTON'S BOOKKEEPING by Single and Double Entry.

Olmsted's Text Books.

RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. 18mo.
RUDIMENTS OF ASTRONOMY. 18mo.
A COMPENDIUM OF ASTRONOMY FOR SCHOOLS. 12mo.
AN INTRODUCTION TO ASTRONOMY FOR COLLEGES. 8vo.
AN INTRODUCTION TO NATURAL PHILOSOPHY for Colleges. 8vo.

McCurdy's Geometry.

FIRST LESSONS IN GEOMETRY.
CHART TO THE FIRST LESSONS IN GEOMETRY.
EUCLID'S ELEMENTS; or, Second Lessons in Geometry.
ABBOTT'S ABERCROMBIE'S INTELLECTUAL Philosophy.
ABBOTT'S ABERCROMBIE'S MORAL PHILOSOPHY.
ÆSOP'S FABLES. Illustrated Edition.
ADDICK'S ELEMENTS OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.
AMERICAN SCHOOL PRIMER.
ABBOTT'S DRAWING CARDS. 3 Nos.
BADLAM'S COMMON SCHOOL WRITING BOOKS. 5 Nos.
COFFIN'S SOLAR AND LUNAR ECLIPSES.
COFFIN'S CONIC SECTIONS AND ANALYTICAL Geometry.
DAY'S MATHEMATICS.
DYMOND'S ESSAYS ON MORALITY.
GABRIEL. By Mary Howitt.
GIRARD'S ELEMENTS OF THE SPANISH LANGUAGE.
GOVERNMENTAL INSTRUCTOR. By J. B. Shurtleff.
KIRKHAM'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.
MURRAY'S SEQUEL TO THE ENGLISH READER.
MASON'S PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY.
OUR COUSINS IN OHIO. By Mary Howitt.
SAND'S JOURNAL.
THE NEW TESTAMENT. 12mo. large type.
THE IMITATION OF CHRIST. By Kempis. 12mo.
WATT'S PSALMS AND HYMNS. 48mo.
WHEPLEY'S COMPEND OF HISTORY.

j19 4t

DERBY, MILLER & Co., Auburn, N. Y.

WILL PUBLISH

I. HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES

OF THE

WOMEN OF THE BIBLE.

As Maidens, Wives, and Mothers; from Eve of the Old, to the Maries of the New Testament.

By REV. P. C. HEADLEY.

In one 12mo. volume, illustrated. Uniform with "Headley's Sacred Mountains" \$1 25. [1st February.]

II.

THE YOUNG MEN OF THE BIBLE.

From Abel of the Old to Timothy of the New Testament.

By P. C. HEADLEY.

Uniform with the above. [In March.]

III.

THE LIVES OF MARY AND MARTHA, THE MOTHER AND WIFE OF WASHINGTON.

By MARGARET C. CONKLING.

Author of the "Moors of Spain," "Isabel, or Trials of the Heart," &c., with a steel portrait. In one 16mo. volume, 75 cts. [1st of February.]

IV.

THE LIFE OF THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE,

First Wife of Napoleon. Uniform with above. [In April.]

V.

THE LIVES

OF THE

GOVERNORS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

FROM GEORGE CLINTON TO HAMILTON FISH.

By JNO. S. JENKINS, A.M.,

14 Portraits. 1 large 12mo. vol. \$1 50.

[In March.]

VI.

AUSTEN'S LECTURES TO THE YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES.

By the Author of "A Voice to Youth" and "Voice to the Married," &c., &c.

One 12mo. volume, 75 cents. [In March.]

VII.

INDIAN CAPTIVES;

OR, LIFE IN THE WIGWAM:
Being true Narratives of Captives who have been carried away by the Indians from the Frontier Settlements of the United States, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time.

By SAMUEL G. DRAKE.

12mo. muslin, \$1 20. [Now ready.]

VIII.

THE MISSIONARY OFFERING;

A Memorial of Christ's Messengers in Heathen Lands.

DEDICATED TO DR. JUDSON.

Eight Engravings, 12mo. muslin, gilt back, \$1.

[Now ready.]

Lately Published.

THE AMERICAN FRUIT CULTURIST,
containing directions for the Propagation and Culture of Fruit Trees, in the nursery, orchard, and garden, with descriptions of the principal American and foreign varieties, cultivated in the U. S., with 300 engravings; by John J. Thomas. \$1.

THE LIFE OF GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,
12th President of the U. S., brought down to his inauguration. Steel portrait, 12mo. muslin—a new edition. \$1 25.

* 18,000 copies of the above work have been sold by us.

THE NEW CLERK'S ASSISTANT, or every man his own Lawyer; a book of practical forms, containing numerous precedents and forms for ordinary business transactions, with New Constitution by J. S. Jenkins, 3d edition, revised large octavo. law sheep.

* Nearly 12,000 copies of the above work have been sold—it is highly recommended by our Appeal and Supreme Judges as the safest and surest law guide for every man.

Orders from the trade are respectfully solicited.

DERBY, MILLER & CO.,

j19 3t

AUBURN, N. Y.

TICKNOR, REED, AND FIELDS'S

LIST OF

BOOKS PUBLISHED

DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

A new volume of Poems—"The Seaside and the Fireside"—price 75 cents.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

A Complete Edition of his Poems. Revised, with additions, in 2 vols. 16mo., uniform with "Tennyson"—price \$1 50.

CHARLES SPRAGUE.

Poetical and Prose writings, new and revised edition—price 75 cents.

EDWIN P. WHIPPLE.

Lectures on subjects connected with Literature and Life, "Wit and Humor; the Ludicrous Side of Life; Genius; Intellectual Health and Disease; Novels and Novelties; Authors and their relations to Life"—price 63 cents.

GRACE GREENWOOD.

"Greenwood Leaves," a collection of the Stories and Letters of this graphic writer—price \$1 25.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

"Old Portraits and Modern Sketches;" John Bunyan; Richard Baxter; Thomas Eliwood; Andrew Marvell; William Legget, and others—price 75 cents.

ROBERT BROWNING.

(Author of "Paracelsus")

Complete Poetical Works (uniform with Moxon's last edition)—price \$2.

FANNY FORESTER.

An enlarged edition of "Alderbrook," containing some additional matter lately received from the author—price \$1 50.

JOHN G. SAXE.

Poems, Humorous and Satirical—price 50 cents.

MRS. PUTNAM.

An enlarged and greatly improved edition of "The Receipt Book and Young Housekeeper's Assistant"—price 50 cents.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

A new and enlarged edition of his complete Poetical Works—price \$1.

THE BOSTON BOOK FOR 1850.

Price \$1 25.

ANGEL VOICES;

Or, Words of Counsel for overcoming the World. New and enlarged edition—price 35 cents.

TICKNOR, REED, AND FIELDS'S

LIST OF

Forthcoming Works.

HORACE MANN.

A Few Thoughts to Young Men.

HENRY GILES.

Lectures, Essays, and Miscellaneous Writings.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

The Noonday: A New Volume of Poems.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Songs of Labor, and other Poems.

PHILIP JAMES BAILEY.

(Author of "Festus")

The Angel World, and other Poems.

CHARLES SUMNER.

Orations and Public Addresses.

THOMAS DE QUINCEY.

Miscellaneous Writings of the English Opium Eater.

PROFESSOR FELTON.

A History of the Academics.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

A New Volume of Tales.

HEROINES OF THE MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE.

THE CHAPEL LITURGY.

A new and beautiful edition.

GLIDDON'S EGYPTIAN COLLECTION
AND TRANSPARENTPANORAMA OF THE NILE,
EGYPT, AND NUBIA, 1720 MILES.

With Oral Descriptions,

MUSEUM ROOMS,

CHINESE BUILDINGS, 539 BROADWAY,

Curtain rises Every Evening at 7½; and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at 2½.

Illustrated by a

Gallery of Egyptian Antiquities, Mummies, &c.
With splendid Tableaux of Hieroglyphical Writings,
Paintings, and Sculptures.

ORIENTAL MUSIC performed during each exhibition.

Admission 25 cents—Children, Half Price. "Hand-Book to the Panorama" at the door, price 25 Cents.

Doors open one hour previous to each Exhibition.

BAKER & SCRIBNER

Have Recently Published:

SACRED SCENES & CHARACTERS.

1 volume 8vo.

By J. T. HEADLEY.

ILLUSTRATED BY DARLEY.

Also,

POEMS AND PROSE WRITINGS.

By RICHARD H. DANA.

2 vols. 12mo.

THEY WILL PUBLISH THIS WEEK,

THE BATTLE SUMMER.

By IK. MARVEL.

1 vol. 12mo.

In addition to their previous announcements they have in Press a new work, entitled

WARRAGA;

Or, The Charms of the Nile.

1 vol. 12mo.

By WM. FURNESS.

Illustrated with Eight beautifully tinted Lithographs.
d15 tf

Gillespie on Roads and Railroads.

THIRD EDITION.

"Prof Gillespie's excellent 'Manual of Road-Making,' has just been issued in an enlarged third edition, and will be welcomed by a numerous circle of readers. It contains a vast amount of information on the subject to which it is devoted, expressed with remarkable clearness, brevity, and simplicity. The strictly scientific portions of the work are printed in smaller type, so that the farmer and surveyor of highways can easily find what is available for their purposes, and obtain directions which will enable them to improve all the roads in their neighborhood, and merit the universal gratitude of every stage horse and ox-team within their jurisdiction. The present edition contains thirty additional pages, and gives ample instructions for building Plank Roads, and the results of the latest experiments on the Resistance upon Railroads, on Curves, Ascents, &c. The author evidently belongs to the 'progressive' school; his readers are bound to 'go ahead,' and can scarcely fail to 'mend their ways' after the perusal of this smooth-running volume."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Published by A. S. BARNES & Co.

d1 tf

51 John Street.

Headley's Miscellanies.

An Authorized Edition.

BAKER & SCRIBNER

Have in press and will publish in a few days,

J. T. HEADLEY'S MISCELLANIES.

Selected and Revised by the Author.

Containing his contributions to the American Review, and other Journals, with several articles never before published, and at half the price of the Unauthorized recently issued.

BAKER & SCRIBNER,

j3 3t

36 Park Row and 145 Nassau Street.

A. HART

(LATE CAREY & HART),

BOOKSELLER AND PUBLISHER,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA,

PUBLISHES THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE WORKS:

LORD BACON'S WORKS, 3 vols. cloth, \$7 50.

WAVERLEY NOVELS, 5 vols. cloth, \$5.

WALTER SCOTT'S WORKS, 10 vols. cloth, \$10.

THIERS'S FRENCH REVOLUTION, 2 vols. cloth, \$3.

THIERS'S NAPOLEON, 2 vols. cloth, \$3.

MODERN BRITISH ESSAYISTS, 8 vols. cloth, \$12.

BRYANT'S ILLUSTRATED POEMS, extra, \$5.

MRS. OSGOOD'S POETICAL WORKS, extra, \$5.

MRS. SIGOURNEY'S POEMS, extra, \$5.

MACAULAY'S MISCELLANIES, half cloth, \$1 25.

MISS LESLIE'S HOUSE BOOK, sheep, \$1.

BOLMAR'S LEVIZAC'S FRENCH GRAMMAR, \$1.

LARDNER ON THE STEAM ENGINE, \$1 50.

AMERICAN FARMER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, \$4.

MISS LESLIE'S LADY'S RECIPE-BOOK for Cook-

ing, Preserving, &c., &c., \$1.

QUAIN'S ANATOMICAL PLATES, 200 eng., \$15.

PANCOAST'S OPERATIVE SURGERY, 80 plates, \$10.

RAYER ON DISEASES OF THE SKIN, 40 plates, \$15.

MOREAU'S MIDWIFERY, 80 plates, \$10.

RICORD ON SYPHILIS, 50 colored plates, \$15.

GODDARD ON THE TEETH, 30 plates, \$5.

ELLIOTSON'S PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, sheep,

\$3 50.

POETS AND POETRY OF AMERICA, cloth, \$3.

PROSE WRITERS OF AMERICA, cloth, \$3 50.

PROSE WRITERS OF GERMANY, cloth, \$3 50.

POETS OF EUROPE, by Longfellow, cloth, \$3 75.

PATRICK, LOWTH, and WHITBY'S BIBLE, with the

Commentaries, 4 vols. sheep, \$12 50.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ARCHITECTURE, 200 plates,

\$6.

MEMOIRS OF THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE, \$2.

QUEENS OF FRANCE, 2 vols. \$2.

ALISON'S MISCELLANIES, cloth, \$1 25. j12 tf

A UNIVERSAL INDEX,

WITH DIRECTIONS

FOR SAVING TIME, ACQUIRING KNOWLEDGE,

AND HAVING IT AT COMMAND

THROUGH LIFE,

BY MEANS OF AN APPROPRIATE

ALPHABETICAL AND NUMERICAL KEY.

DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

IN THE UNITED STATES;

FOR

Professional Men, Lovers of Literature and Science, and Men of Business.

By MARCUS T. C. GOULD,

STENOGRAPHER.

TENTH EDITION, REVISED AND STEREOTYPED.

From the New World.

Of what we have seen and heard of this Universal Index Rerum, or *Commonplace Book*, we have no doubt of its happy adaptation to the objects proposed, viz.: "saving time, acquiring knowledge, and having it at command through life." It is perfectly plain and comprehensible, and recommends itself not only to professional and literary men, but to business men of almost every grade, and especially to young men in schools and colleges, and those who are studying professions, or endeavoring to treasure up useful knowledge for the journey of life.

There can hardly be a dissenting voice as to the utility of such a plan, or the fitness of the work under consideration; and as it is already extensively before the public, we will content ourselves by calling to it the attention of those for whom it is professedly designed, as seen by the title. We perceive that it has been patronized and recommended by many distinguished literary gentlemen, well known to the American public, whose autographs we have just examined in a volume of the Universal Index, among which are the signatures of John Tyler, John Quincy Adams, Noah Webster, LL.D., Henry Clay, Washington Irving, Charles Dickens, Dionysius Lardner, &c., &c.

Published by GEO. F. COOLEIDGE & BROTHER,
323 Pearl Street, New York. j5 4t

Just Published.

BY RUDOLPH GARRIGUE,

No. 2 Barclay Street, Astor House,

PART IV.

OF THE

Iconographic Encyclopædia

OF

Science, Literature, and Art,

Systematically arranged by G. HECK, with 500 quarto steel plates by the most distinguished Artists of Germany, the text translated and edited by

SPENCER F. BAIRD, A.M., M.D.

Professor of Natural Sciences in Dickinson College, CARLISLE, Pa.

The public are respectfully informed that every effort is made on the part of the Editor and Publisher of the *ICONOGRAPHIC ENCYCLOPEDIA*, to make the work throughout worthy of the kind patronage which has been extended to it. They are indebted to the most prominent scholars for their ready co-operation.

The *NATURAL SCIENCES* are the first in the order of publication, and they are publishing, with the valuable assistance of

Professors JOSEPH HENRY and A. BACHE, whom the Editor thanks for multifarious information;

L. AGASSIZ and JAMES HALL, who have kindly lent their assistance in the Departments of *Geognosy* and *Geology*;

J. D. DANA, in *Mineralogy*;

ASA GRAY, in *Botany*;

JOHN CASSIN, Esq., in *Ornithology*, and

Professor S. S. HALDEMAN in *Invertebrate Zoology*.

The Editor and Publisher will continue to bring all their zeal to bear upon the publication of the *Iconographic Encyclopædia*. It will be issued with the greatest regularity, and, it is hoped, will continue to enjoy the favor of its numerous patrons. d29 if

Now Ready.

Hume's History of England,

BOSTON LIBRARY EDITION,

Uniform with Macaulay, same price and style.

62 Cents per Volume.

Containing the History of England, from the Invasion of Julius Caesar to the Abdication of James II.

By DAVID HUME, Esq.

A New Edition, with the Author's last Corrections and Improvements; to which is prefixed a Short Account of his Life, Written by Himself, and a fine Portrait of the Author. To be completed in 6 volumes, and issued in uniform style with the Boston Library Edition of Macaulay's History, forming the cheapest and most readable edition now extant, and at a price within the means of all; and is believed to be the highest attainment in the art of producing GOOD BOOKS, well printed, substantially bound, at LOW PRICES, of which the world has heretofore furnished an example.

The Second Volume will be published on the 20th of August, and the other Volumes will be issued Monthly until the work is completed. A liberal discount made to the Trade. Orders solicited.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,

110 WASHINGTON STREET,

BOSTON.

NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION OF
KENNEDY'S LIFE OF WIRT.

LEA & BLANCHARD,

PHILADELPHIA,

Publish this Day,

MEMOIRS

OF THE

Life of William Wirt.

By JOHN P. KENNEDY.

NEW EDITION, REVISED.

With a Portrait and fac-simile Letter from John Adams.

In two large vols. royal 12mo.

The whole of Mr. Wirt's Papers, Correspondence, Diaries, &c., having been placed in the hands of Mr. Kennedy, to be used in this work. It will be found to contain much that is new and interesting relating to the political history of the times, as well as to the private life of Mr. Wirt.

The exceedingly favorable manner in which this work has been everywhere received, having rapidly exhausted the first edition, the publishers have pleasure in presenting a second, revised, in a smaller form and at a lower price. In so doing, they have been desirous to meet the wishes of many with whom its former cost was an objection. In its present neat and convenient form, the work is eminently fitted to assume the position which it merits as a book for every parlor table, and for every fire-side where there is an appreciation of the kindness and manliness, the intellect and the affection, the wit and liveliness which rendered William Wirt at once so eminent in the world, so brilliant in society, and so loving and loved in the retirement of his domestic circle. Uniting all these attractions, it cannot fail to find a place in every private and public library, and in all collections of books for the use of schools and colleges, for the young can have before them no brighter example of what can be accomplished by industry and resolution, than the life of William Wirt, as unconsciously related by himself in these volumes.

The approbation bestowed upon this work by the press has been universal. From among numerous recommendatory notices, the publishers submit a few.

One of the most valuable books of the season, and certainly one of the most entertaining works ever published in this country. Mr. Kennedy is admirably qualified for the preparation of such a work, and has evidently had access to a great variety of useful material. The work is one which should be in the hands of every young man in the country. Its intrinsic interest will secure it a very general popularity.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*.

The fascinating letters of Mr. Wirt, one of the most brilliant and agreeable men of the day, in themselves furnish a rich fund of instruction and enjoyment.—*Richmond Inq.*

This work has been looked for with much interest by the public, and will not disappoint the high expectations justly based upon the well known talents of the author, and the abundant materials left by the distinguished orator and jurist, to which he has had free access.—*Baltimore American*.

The style is at once vigorous and fascinating, and the interest of the most absorbing character.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

Mr. Kennedy is one of the very finest of American writers. He never touches a subject that he does not adorn—and it is fortunate for the memory of Mr. Wirt that the history of his life has fallen into such hands. The publishers have performed their task in excellent style. The paper and the type are good, and the whole getting up is admirable.—*Richmond Whig*.

Mr. Kennedy has indeed given us two delightful and instructive volumes. No part of what he has thus brought together could have been omitted without detriment to the perfect picture of the great man who held for twelve years the important office of Attorney General of these United States. Inwoven with the biographical anecdotes, letters, and speeches, are elucidatory threads that guide the reader to a better understanding of various matters of history, and give a general and permanent value to the work. A fine portrait is prefixed to the first volume, and a curious fac-simile of a letter from John Adams is given in the second.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Mr. Kennedy has made a couple of very interesting volumes. He has not disappointed the expectations of those who knew his powers, and had enjoyed the spirit, grace, and humor, of his previous writings. He has properly adopted the plan of making Mr. Wirt speak for himself, whenever this was possible. We have, accordingly, a large body of his letters, showing him in every possible attitude, during almost every period of his life, and always in a manner to satisfy us of the equal goodness of his heart and the clear manliness of his intellect. The lawyer, in particular, will be apt to peruse these pages with a sensible sympathy. They illustrate the progress of thousands, through a long and painful struggle—from poverty, through adversity, and, finally, into renown and excellence. They furnish many admirable examples, as well as interesting history.—*Charleston Mercury*. j12 if

NATURAL HISTORY.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE RAY SOCIETY.
Instituted 1844.

GEORGE P. PUTNAM,

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LAWS OF THE RAY SOCIETY.

"That this Society shall be called 'THE RAY SOCIETY;' and that its object shall be the promotion of Natural History, by the printing of original works in Zoology and Botany, of new editions of Works of established merit, of rare tracts and MSS., and of translations and reprints of foreign works, which are generally inaccessible from the language in which they are written, or from the manner in which they have been published.

"Every subscriber to be considered a Member of the Society, and to be entitled to one copy of every book published by the Society during the year to which his subscription relates; and no member shall incur any liability beyond the annual subscription.

"That the annual subscriptions shall be paid in advance, and considered to be due on the 2d day of February in each year; and that such Members as do not signify their intention to withdraw from the Society before the 2d day of June, shall be considered to continue Members, and be liable to the year's subscription."

Subscriptions, including the import duty and expenses on the Books, \$7 per annum.

The following Works have been published, and may be obtained by Subscribers.

FOR THE FIRST YEAR, 1844.

I. REPORTS ON THE PROGRESS OF ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY, consisting of—

1. Observations on the state of Zoology in Europe, by Charles Lucien Bonaparte, translated by Hugh E. Strickland, Jun., M.A., F.G.S.

2. Report on the Progress of Vegetable Physiology, by Dr. H. P. Link, translated by E. Lankester, M.D., F.R.S.

3. Report on the Progress of Zoology, for the year 1842, by Wagner and others, translated by W. B. Macdonald, B.A.

II. Memorials of John Ray: consisting of the Life of John Ray, by Derham; the Biographical Notice of Ray, by Baron Cuvier and M. Dupetit-Thouars, in the *Biographie Universelle*; Life of Ray, by Sir J. E. Smith; the Itineraries of Ray, with Notes by Messrs. Bishington and Yarrel; edited by E. Lankester, M.D., F.R.S.

III. Part I.—A Monograph (with Colored Drawings of every Species) of the British Nudibranchiate Mollusca, by Messrs. Alder and Hancock.

FOR THE SECOND YEAR, 1845.

I. Steenstrup on the Alternation of Generations, translated from the German, by Geo. Busk, F.L.S.

II. A Monograph of the British Nudibranchiate Mollusca, with 12 colored illustrations in lithotint, by Messrs. Alder and Hancock. Part II.

III. Reports and Papers on Botany, consisting of translations from the German:—

1. Zuccarini on the Morphology of the Conifers, with 5 plates, translated by G. Busk, F.L.S.

2. Griesbach Reports on the Progress of Geographical Botany, for 1842-3-4, translated by W. B. Macdonald, B.A., and G. Busk, F.L.S.

3. Nageli Memoir on the nuclei, formation, and growth of vegetable cells, translated by Arthur Henfrey, F.L.S.

4. Link, Report on the Progress of Vegetable Physiology for 1842-3, translated by J. Hudson, B.M.

FOR THE THIRD YEAR, 1846.

I. Meyen's Geography of Plants, translated by Miss Margaret Johnston.

II. Burmeister on the Organization of Trilobites, with 6 plates; translated from the German, and edited by Professors Bell and E. Forbes.

III. Alder and Hancock British Nudibranchiate Mollusca, Part 3, with 11 colored plates in lithotint.

FOR THE FOURTH YEAR, 1847.

I. Oken's Elements of Physio-Philosophy, translated by Alfred Tulk, Esq.

II. Reports on the Progress of Zoology, translated from the German, by George Busk, F.L.S., A. H. Halliday, Esq., and Alfred Tulk, Esq.

III. A Synopsis of the British Naked-eyed Palmigrade Medusæ, with colored drawings of all the species, by Prof. E. Forbes, F.R.S., F.L.S.

FOR THE FIFTH YEAR, 1848.

I. Bibliographia Zoologica et Geologica, by Professor Agassiz of Neuchâtel, edited by Hugh E. Strickland, M.A., F.L.S.

II. The Letters of John Ray, edited by E. Lankester, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.

III. Alder and Hancock on the Nudibranchiate Mollusca. Part IV.

The following Works are either printing or in a state of great forwardness.

1. Reports and Papers on Vegetable Physiology and Botanical Geography, edited by A. Henfrey, Esq.

2. A Monograph, with illustrations of all the species of British Entomatareous Crustacea, by Dr. Baird.

3. Vol. II. of the Bibliographia Zoologica et Geologica.

4. A continuation of Alder and Hancock's Nudibranchiate Mollusca.

5. The Travels of Linnaeus in West Gothland, translated by G. B. Lewin, Esq., M.A.

6. Reports and Progress on Zoology, edited by George Busk, Esq.

7. A Monograph, with colored illustrations of the British Rubi, by Dr. Bell Salter.

8. A Monograph, with colored illustrations of the British Freshwater Zoophytes, by Prof. Allman.

9. A Monograph, with colored illustrations of the Family Ciwhipedia, by C. Darwin, M.A., F.R.S. j12 if

ENGRAVING.

THE Subscriber would inform Authors, Publishers, and Printers, that he still continues to carry on the business of ENGRAVING ON WOOD, in all its branches. His facilities are such that he is enabled to execute all orders promptly, and in every style of the Art, upon the most reasonable terms; while the experience of many years enables him to feel perfect confidence in his efforts to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

N. ORR, No. 70 Nassau street,

o20 3m

Cor. John st., New York.

BOHN'S LIBRARY SERIES

NEW ISSUES,

JUST RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMER.

STANDARD LIBRARY SERIES.

LAMARTINE'S HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. 1 vol. 12mo.

ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY SERIES.LODGE'S PORTRAITS OF ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONAGES OF GREAT BRITAIN.
Volume 2. 30 Portraits. 12mo. cloth.**CLASSICAL LIBRARY SERIES.**

ÆSCHYLUS, translated. 12mo. cloth.

ALSO RECENT NEW ISSUES.

SCHLEGEL'S LECTURES ON MODERN HISTORY. LODGE'S PORTRAITS, Vol. I. RABELAIS' WORKS, 2 volumes. PLATO translated, 2 volumes. LIVY, ditto, 2 volumes. SOPHOCLES, 1 volume. THUCYDIDES, 2 volumes, &c., &c.

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

HUMBOLDT'S COSMOS

EXPECTED IN A FEW DAYS.

BANGS, PLATT & Co.,

204 BROADWAY, N. Y.

j5 tf

BOSTON TRADE SALE

OF

BOOKS, STATIONERY, STEREOTYPE PLATES,

Book-Binding Stock, Paper, &c., &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL HOLD THE NEXT

REGULAR BOSTON TRADE SALEOn **TUESDAY, June 18th, 1850,**

AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

BUCKLEY & BANCROFT.

BOSTON, October 26, 1849.

n3 tf

THE ILLUMINATED PRAYER BOOK.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST PUBLISHED :

In addition to their large assortment of Books of Common Prayer,

A SPLENDID OCTAVO EDITION,

printed in colors and illustrated with a number of ILLUMINATIONS, making the most desirable Presentation Book for all Seasons.

Bound in Papier Maché, Velvet with Gold Mountings, Turkey Morocco Antique, Bevelled, and Plain (with and without clasps), with new style Colored, Gold Worked, Painted Emblematic, and plain Gold Edges.

Orders from the Trade are solicited.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,

PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS,

S. W. corner 4th and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA.

n24 tf

JUST PUBLISHED.

In 5 vols. royal 8vo. embellished with a Portrait of the Author. Price, in embossed cloth, \$10; Library style, marbled edges, \$12.

THE WORKS

OF

BISHOP ENGLAND,

Published under the Auspices and Immediate Superintendence of the

Right Rev. Bishop Reynolds,

THE PRESENT BISHOP OF CHARLESTON,

WHO has at great expense caused the Writings of his illustrious Predecessor to be collected and arranged. This has been done with great care and labor, and the entire matter is comprised in five large octavo volumes.

The subjects of these volumes present attractions, not only to the inquirer after Religious Truth, but to the Statesman and to the Lawyer they present much that is worthy of their study, as well for the subject matter, as for the style of the writer, and the simplicity of the language which he used to embody the analytical deductions made by his gigantic mind. His Discourses furnish Models of Oratory worthy of imitation by Divines, Statesmen, and Members of the Legal Profession.

The Publishers feel assured, from the lively interest evinced by many of the most distinguished divines and others, who have heretofore entertained doubt in regard to the completion of this undertaking, that the announcement of publication will be received with great pleasure; and they indulge the hope that all will assist in disseminating the Writings of one of the Fathers of the American Church; and in relieving from an embarrassing responsibility the Right Reverend Prelate through whose labors and Agency these works are now presented to the public.

Orders from Booksellers, Colleges, Libraries, and the public generally, are respectfully solicited.

For Sale by Booksellers generally in the principal Cities.

J. MURPHY & Co., Publishers,
178 Market street, Baltimore.**JUST PUBLISHED.**

In one volume of more than 300 pages, cap 8vo. cloth gilt, 75 cts.

Christianity and the Church.

BY THE

REV. CHARLES CONSTANTINE PISE, D.D.,

Author of "Alethia," "St. Ignatius and his First Companions," "Zenosis," "Father Roland," etc., etc.

The object of this work is to trace Christianity and the Church—one and the same—from the beginning of the world; to give a brief outline of the history of religion, as it emanated from the bosom of God, was communicated to our first parents, and spread with the human race, gradually developing and becoming more bright until the "rising of the Orient from on high," imparted to it full extension and splendor. In confirmation of its teachings and precepts, the author has brought together the testimonials of many of the most distinguished and learned writers, as well infidel as Christian; such as Voltaire, Rousseau, Lamartine, Villemoine, Pierre Leroux, &c., &c., &c. The design of this work is a truly luminous one; and is calculated to fill up a void in our English Catholic literature.

JUST PUBLISHED.

In one volume cap 8vo. cloth gilt, 62½ cts.

THE SPIRITUAL EXERCISES OF

St. Ignatius.

Translated from the Authorized Latin, with Extracts from the Literal Version and Notes of the Rev. FATHER ROTHAN, Father General of the Company of Jesus.

By CHARLES SEAGAR, M.A.

To which is Prefixed a PREFACE, by the Right Rev. NICHOLAS WHELAN, D.D.

JUST PUBLISHED.

In one volume 12mo. cloth gilt, 75 cts.

Liguori's Preparation for Death;**Or Considerations on the Eternal Maxims.**

Useful for all as a Book of Meditations, etc.

By ST. ALPHONSUS M. LIGUORI,

Bishop of St. Agatha of the Goths, and Founder of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer.

Translated from the Italian, by a Catholic Clergyman.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., Publishers,
178 Market street, Baltimore.

n17 tf

NEW NOVEL BY MISS SINCLAIR.

HARPER & BROTHERS

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

SIR EDWARD GRAHAM;
Or, Railway Speculators.

BY CATHARINE SINCLAIR.

8vo. Price 37½ cents.

"A great deal of quiet common sense, shrewd humor, tact, and a talent for lively, common-life dialogue, agreeably distinguish them (Miss Sinclair's Novels). The present work is a pleasing and natural sketch of cheerful manners, amiable home duties, agreeable domestic occupations, exemplifying some useful truths in ordinary life, and teaching the young and romantic how much deeper and better blended than any other happiness is that derived from 'an honorable, virtuous, and single hearted attachment, sanctioned by religion, by mutual confidence, and by the approbation of friends as well as parents.'"—*London Examiner*.

Valuable and Attractive Works recently published by Harper & Brothers.

JAMES'S DARK SCENES OF HISTORY. 12mo. paper, 75 cts.;
mu-lin, \$1 00.

SOUTHEY'S LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE. Edited by his
Son, the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Southey, M.A. To be in Six Parts. 8vo. paper, 25
cents each.

TICKNOR'S HISTORY OF SPANISH LITERATURE. With
Criticalisms on the particular Works and Biographical Notices of prominent Writers.
3 vols. 8vo. muslin, \$6; sheep extra, \$6 75; half calf extra, \$7 50.

THE WHALE AND HIS CAPTORS; or, the Whaler's Adven-
tures and the Whale's Biography, as gathered on the Homeward Cruise of the
"Commodore Preble." By Rev. Henry T. Cheever With Engravings. 18mo.
muslin, 60 cents.

CHALMERS'S INSTITUTES OF THEOLOGY. 2 vols. 12mo.
muslin, \$2; sheep, \$2 25. (Forming Vols. VII. and VIII. of "Chalmers's Posthu-
mous Works.")

LEVER'S ROLAND CASHIEL. Illustrated by Phiz. 8vo. paper,
75 cents; muslin, \$1 00.

ANTHON'S ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL GEOGRAPHY, for
the Use of Schools and Colleges. 1 vol. 8vo. muslin, \$1 50; sheep, \$1 75.

FINDLAY'S CLASSICAL ATLAS TO ILLUSTRATE ANCIENT
Geography. Comprised in Twenty five Maps, showing the various Divisions of the
World as known to the Ancients. With an Index of the Ancient and Modern
Names. 8vo. half bound, \$3 75.

RIPLEY'S WAR WITH MEXICO. With Maps, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.
muslin, \$4 00.

MONTALBA'S FAIRY TALES FROM ALL NATIONS. With
Illustrations by Doyle. Square 8vo. paper, 70 cents; muslin, 87½ cents; muslin,
gilt edges, \$1 00.

MEINHOLD'S SIDONIA THE SORCERESS: the supposed De-
stroyer of the whole reigning Ducal House of Pomerania. 8vo. paper, 50 cts.

NOEL'S ESSAY ON BAPTISM. 18mo. muslin, 60 cents.

WHATELEY'S ELEMENTS OF RHETORIC; comprising an
Analysis of the Laws of Moral Evidence and of Persuasion. With Rules for Ar-
gumentative Composition and Elocution. 18mo. muslin, 37½ cents.

RIDDLE AND ARNOLD'S ENGLISH-LATIN LEXICON.—
Founded on the German-Latin Dictionary of Dr. Charles Ernest Georges. First
American Edition, carefully Revised, and containing a copious Dictionary of Proper
Names from the best Sources. By Charles Anthon, LL.D. Royal 8vo. sheep
extra, \$3 00.

THE OGILVIES. A Novel. 8vo. paper, 25 cts.

JANE EYRE: AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Edited by Currer Bell.
Library Edition. 12mo. muslin, \$1.

SHIRLEY. By the Author of "Jane Eyre." 8vo. paper, 37½ cts.
Library Edition. 12mo. muslin, \$1.

ABBOTT'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORIES.

COMPRISING

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.	CHARLES I.
ALEXANDER.	CHARLES II.
HANNIBAL.	MARIA ANTOINETTE.
ELIZABETH.	JULIUS CÆSAR.

ALFRED THE GREAT.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

[Nearly ready.]

Each Volume adorned with an Illuminated Title page and numerous illustrative
Engravings. Price 60 cents.

MELVILLE'S REDBURN: His First Voyage. Being the Sailor-
Boy Confessions and Reminiscences of the Son of a Gentleman in the Merchant
Service. 12mo. paper, 75 cts.; muslin, \$1.

WALLIS'S GLIMPSES OF SPAIN; or, Notes of an Unfinished
Tour in 1847. 12mo. paper, 75 cts.; muslin, \$1.

HILDRETH'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. From
the Discovery of the Continent to the Organization of Government under the Fed-
eral Constitution. 3 vols. 8vo. muslin, gilt tops, \$6; sheep, \$6 50; half calf, \$7 50.

BULWER LYTTON'S THE CAXTONS: A Family Picture.
8vo. paper, 37½ cts.

THACKERAY'S HISTORY OF PENDENNIS: His Fortunes and
Misfortunes, his Friends and his Greatest Enemy. With Illustrations. In seven
Numbers. 8vo. paper, 25 cts. each.

MARRYATT'S LITTLE SAVAGE. Being the History of a Boy
left alone on an uninhabited island. 12mo. paper, 37½ cts.; muslin, 50 cts.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S RETRIBUTION; or, the Vale of Sha-
dows. 8vo. paper, 25 cts.

STRICKLAND'S HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SO-
ciety, from its Organization in 1816 to the Present Time. With an Introduction
by Rev. N. L. Rice, and a Portrait of the Hon. Elias Boudinot, LL.D., first President of
the Society. 8vo. cloth, \$1 50; sheep, \$1 75.

ANTHON'S WORKS OF HORACE; with English Notes, critical
and explanatory. A new edition, corrected and enlarged, with Excursions relative
to the Vines and Vineyards of the Ancients; a Life of Horace, &c. 12mo. shp. \$1 25.

MAYHEW'S MAGIC OF KINDNESS; or, the Wondrous Story
of the Good Huan. With Illustrations. 18mo. paper, 35 cts.; muslin, 45 cts.; mus-
lin, gilt edges, 55 cts.

CORKRAN'S HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL CONSTITUENT
Assembly. From May, 1848. 12mo. paper, 75 cts.; muslin, 90 cts.

LYELL'S SECOND VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES. 2 vols.
12mo. paper, \$1 20; muslin, \$1 50.

SOUTHEY'S COMMON-PLACE BOOK. Edited by his Son-in-
law, John Wood Warton, B.D. 8vo. paper, \$1 per volume; muslin, \$1 25 per vol.

GIESELER'S ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY. From the fourth
edition, revised and amended. Translated from the German by Samuel Davidson,
LL.D. Vols. 1 and 2. 8vo. muslin, \$3.